

# CEDAR LAKE SUMMERFEST

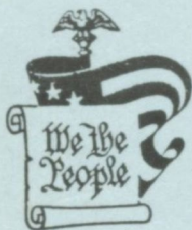
if you want the summers best,  
come to the cedar lake summerfest

## *History On Wheels Annual Tour*

July 4, 1987  
1 p.m.



July 5, 1987  
1 p.m.



## HOOSIER CELEBRATION '88 COMMUNITY CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL TOWN

Sponsored By:

CEDAR LAKE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
celebrating tenth anniversary

CEDAR LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
celebrating sixteenth anniversary

TOWN OF CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA  
celebrating twentieth anniversary

CEDAR LAKE SUMMERFEST, INC.

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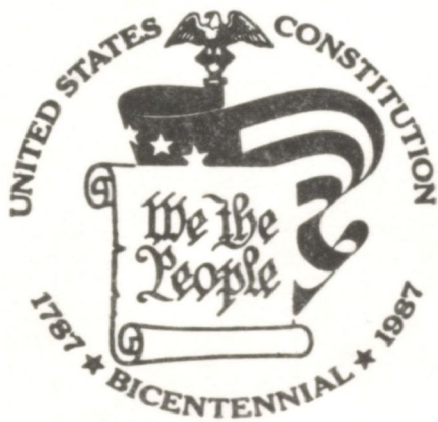


## CEDAR LAKE SUMMERFEST

## HISTORIC SITES TOUR, 1987

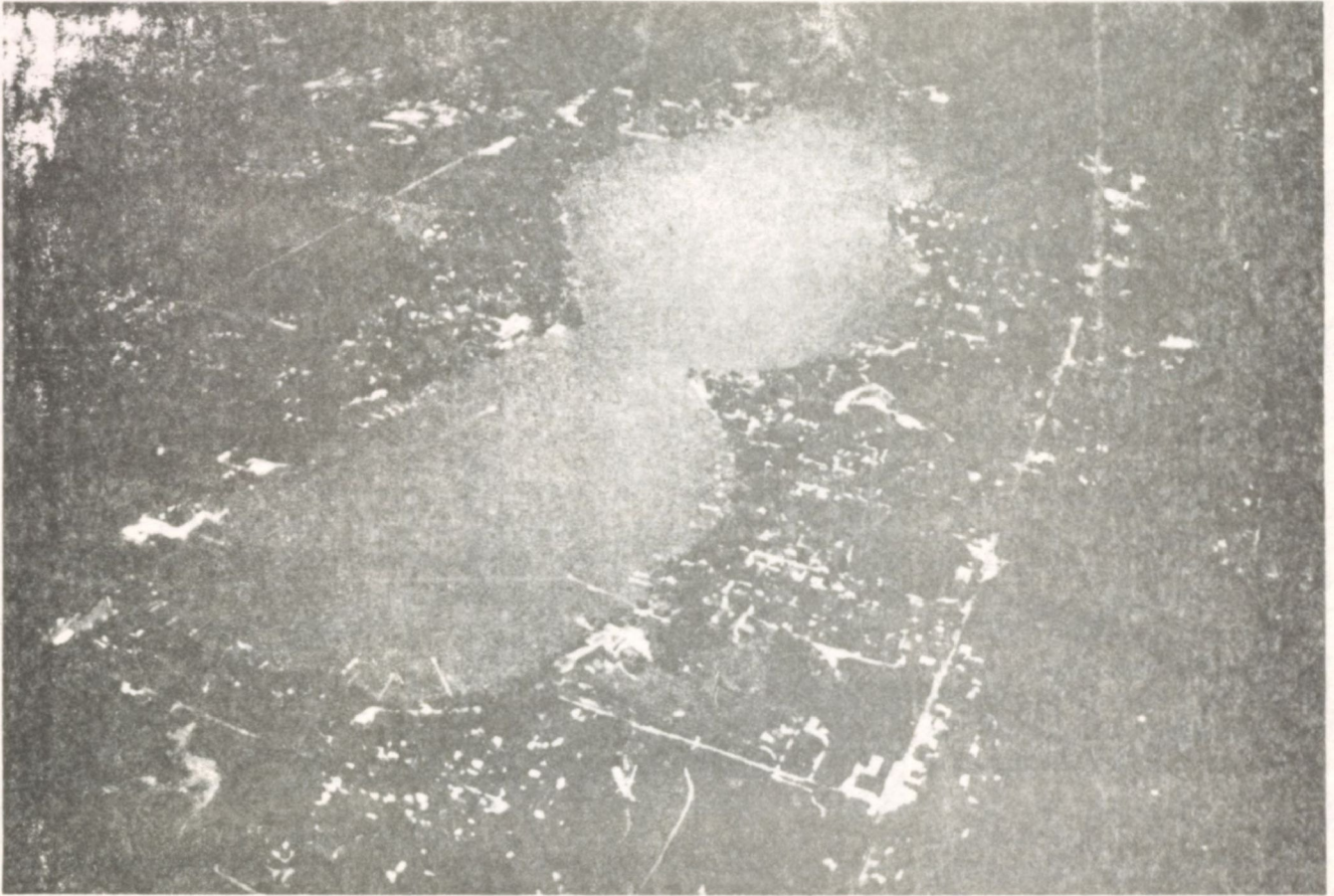
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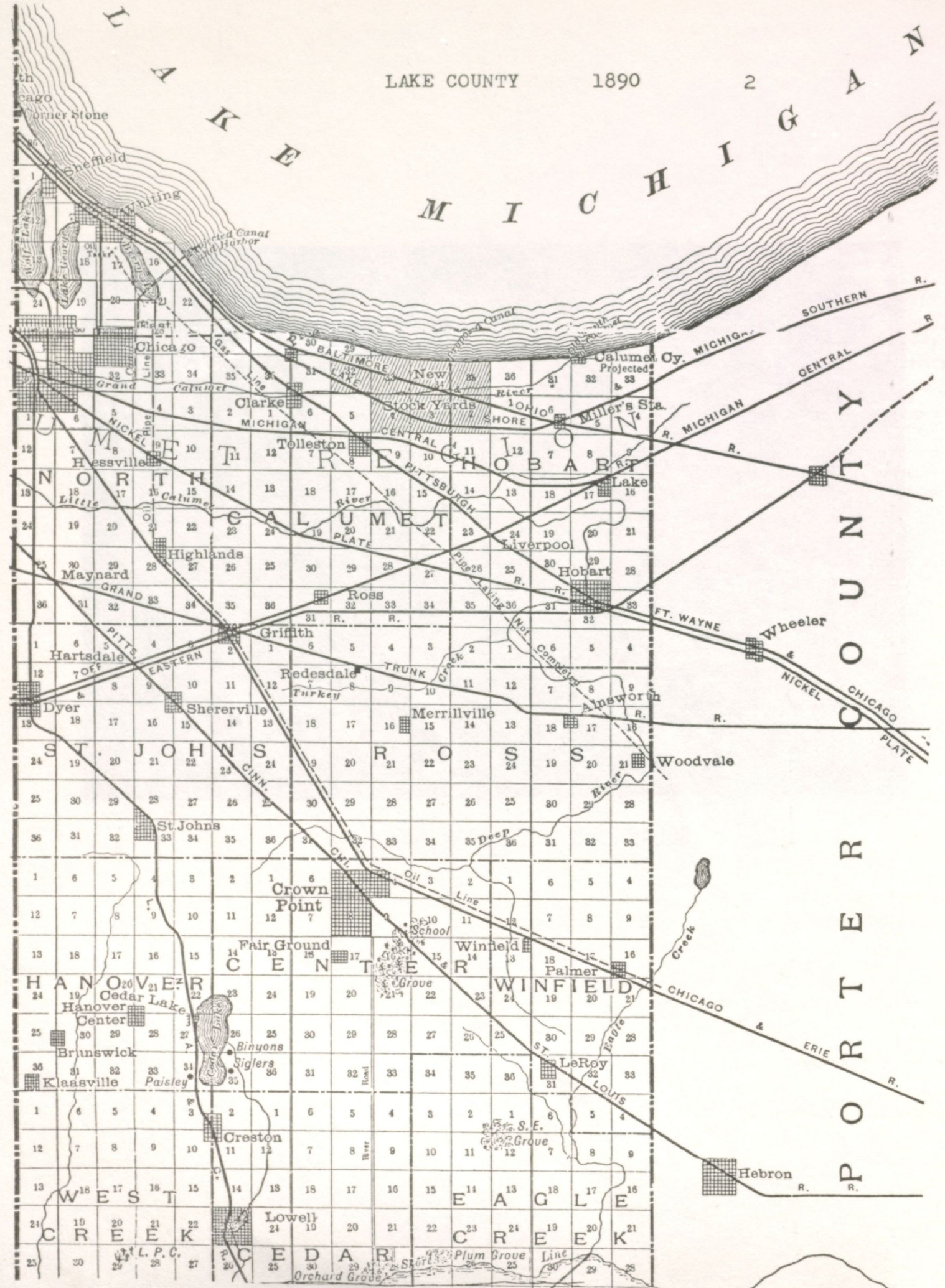
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CEDAR LAKE - LOOKING NORTHWEST







# HOOSIER CELEBRATION EIGHTY-EIGHT

Indiana is a land of contrasts. Of enduring traditions and innovations. That's why our people are proud to live in the Crossroads of America, the Heart of the Heartland.

From Quaker homesteads to impressive new architecture, from the farmlands to the explosive growth of major cities, Indiana has maintained a strong sense of community spirit, through visions of the future and the pursuit of progress.

Whether you live in the state capital, a medium-sized city or a rural town, your Hoosier pride makes you an important team member of Hoosier Celebration '88. And whether you're rediscovering your roots, recreating your community's history, or planning projects and festivities, your participation is crucial.

Hoosier Celebration '88 is a time to reflect on the achievements, the rich legacy of your Indiana hometown. And you can share all this with your family, your friends, your fellow citizens. That's what Hoosier pride is all about. And that's where our future lies.

Get involved now. For more information, call our toll-free number **1-800-982-4764**, or fill out the enclosed reply card and return to:

**Hoosier Celebration '88  
Room 206  
State House  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-9990**



*"Our land—our home!—The common home indeed, of soil-born children and adopted ones—the stately daughters and the stalwart sons."*

—James Whitcomb Riley

## PHASE 3 (1987)

### *Complete Your Project*

This is the phase that brings all the planning, organizing and hard work together in a tangible expression of each community's unique history, past achievements, and visions for a better future. All across the state people will be pitching-in to help put the finishing touches on the restoration of historic buildings, or the relandscaping of downtown areas. From new library wings to 21st Century high school science labs, it's your collective creativity, leadership and participation that make it all happen. This is the final preparation for our big celebration.

## PHASE 4 (1988)

### *Your Hoosier Homecoming*

It's a year-long celebration of festivities, homecomings and reunions commemorating the completion of your community project, and symbolizing your progress as a center for Indiana's future. Everyone is invited home to Indiana to join in the spirit of Hoosier Celebration '88. Graduates, former employees, local celebrities, families, friends and neighbors. Everyone will be welcomed back to see where we've been, where we're going, and just how much we have to be proud of in Indiana. And the spirit of our celebration will continue long after the festivities are over . . . well into a bright, new future.



WHEREAS, In November of 1985 The Town Board of CEDAR LAKE, the Cedar Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Cedar Lake Historical Association and Cedar Lake Summerfest, Inc all agreed in official meeting assembled that the Town of CEDAR LAKE should accept the invitation of Governor Robert D. Orr that Cedar Lake should become an official HOOSIER CELEBRATION '88 COMMUNITY; and

Whereas as a result of these actions, Cedar Lake was officially designated by Governor Robert D. Orr as an official HOOSIER CELEBRATION '88 COMMUNITY; and a steering committee appointed consisting of Charles C. Thornburg as its Chairperson, with Beatrice Castrogiovanna as Heritage Chairperson, Ray Stinson as Visage Chairperson, William G. Martin as project chairperson, Thomas Daberton as Celebration chairperson, Guy Carlson as promotion chairperson and Robert Smith as museum progress chairperson; and

Whereas, in 1986, Phase 2 of the four phase program was - Getting involved by organizing a project that symbolizes the uniqueness of our community while improving the quality of life for its future; and

Whereas, the historic Lassen Hotel of 65 rooms was previously designated as a building that was to be developed and designated as THE LAKE OF THE RED CEDARS MUSEUM, and

Whereas, the building in 1981 gained the highest honor and distinction possible in our country when it was accepted and approved and designated by the United States Department of the Interior to appear on the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES; therefore

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cedar Lake, in the County of Lake, Indiana hereby approve the selection and completion of the LAKE OF THE RED CEDARS MUSEUM as Cedar Lake's project for HOOSIER CELEBRATION EIGHTY-EIGHT; and that Governor Orr and Hoosier Celebration '88 Officials be apprised of this action.

Passed and Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cedar Lake, Indiana this 24th day of September, 1986.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CIVIL CITY OF CEDAR LAKE signed:

FRANK KING, President

THOMAS DCWLING, Ward 5

ROBERT CARNAHAN, Ward 1

CLETA WALKER, Ward 6

MARY LOUDERMILK, Ward 2

CHARLES C. THORNBURG, Ward 7

GERALDINE KORTOKRAX, Ward 3

Attest:

LILLIAN FALKINER, CLERK-TREASURER

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## Be 'Immortal' By Helping Museum

Would you like to live forever?

Well, of course, no one is actually able to physically live forever. But if you have ever read a history book, heard a legend, or visited a museum dedicated to a specific person, then that person has, in a sense, achieved immortality.

The Cedar Lake Historical Assn. is offering area residents the opportunity to reach into the future by delving into the past.

The Grand Opening of the two-story Lake of the Red Cedars Museum, complete with conference rooms and

curator's quarters, is the Cedar Lake community project selected to represent the town in Gov. Orr's Hoosier Celebration '88. With the help of residents and organizations in Cedar Lake, this goal can be achieved by 1988.

This help can range from large projects, such as re-wiring the building for electricity and installing central heating to smaller, but no

less important, projects like cleaning donated items and washing floors. It can come in the form of sweat and hard work, donated antiques, or even financial assistance. No offer of assistance will be rejected.

"In the process, immortality will be achieved as future generations inform their offspring of the ancestor who helped restore and preserve this lovely piece of history," said one association leader.



# The Bicentennial Of The Constitution



IN ADDITION TO ITS APPOINTMENT AS A HOOSIER CELEBRATION '88 COMMUNITY, CEDAR LAKE HAS ALSO BEEN DELEGATED AS A DESIGNATED BICENTENNIAL TOWN TO CELEBRATE THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

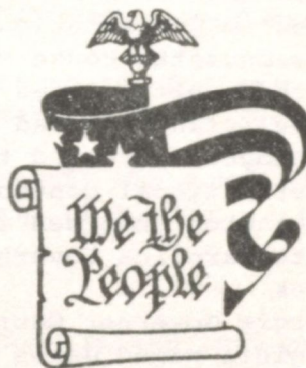


## Commemorating the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

Two centuries ago, in May 1787, representatives from the American states convened in Philadelphia to revise a document which, they hoped, would bring unity and order to their newly created nation. Four months later, on September 17, they completed work on a new national Constitution—a document that laid the foundations for a truly democratic society, establishing a federal government *of the people, by the people and for the people.*

Nearly 200 years later, the United States is preparing to repay an old debt—a debt of gratitude to those founding fathers. The U.S. Constitution is the oldest written instrument of national government in the world. It is the cornerstone of American democracy, the document which has come to symbolize our national ideals of freedom, justice, equality and hope.

The year 1987 will be dedicated to the commemoration of the Bicentennial of our Constitution. It is an event of historic magnitude, one that will find commemorative activities scheduled throughout the year, culminating on September 17, 1987, when Americans everywhere will join together to honor both the Constitution and the free society which it helped create. The Revolution gave us freedom; the Constitution gave us the means to keep it.



The celebrations will continue into 1988, in remembrance of the tortuous ratification process of the Constitution by the states. Then, in 1989, Americans will observe the 200th anniversary of the election of our first President and U.S. Congress, and the appointment of the first Supreme Court.



## 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

It is mandatory and incumbent that all patriotic Americans recognize the deep significance of our CONSTITUTION and to insist on the preservation of its intent and spirit. There are many, many reasons to celebrate 200th anniversary of our UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION and in view of recent tragic events to re-examine our past as we move forward intelligently to shape our future in supporting it to the utmost. Patriotism is sometimes defined as love of country. Most Americans, I believe, think of patriotism as Adlai Stevenson referred to it, "I venture to suggest that patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime."

"We may be tossed upon an ocean where we can see no land - nor perhaps the sun or stars. But there is a chart and a compass for study, to consult and to obey. That chart is the CONSTITUTION."

### 1787

James Madison of Virginia was called the "Father of the CONSTITUTION" due to his able work and effort at the Constitutional convention and the journal that he kept of the proceedings.

Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey was the youngest member at 26. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania was the eldest at 81.

- January 7 - John Jay wrote George Washington that the "present Federal government is inadequate."
- February 3- The Delaware legislature appointed delegates to a constitutional convention.
- February 9- John Jay expressed the need for three proper and distinct departments of government.
- February 10-The Georgia legislature selected delegates to a constitutional convention.
- February 21-Congress formally called convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- February 24-The North Carolina Governor notified delegates of their appointment to the Constitutional Convention.
- February 26-Lower House of New York legislature voted to send five delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
- February 28-Upper and lower Houses of New York legislature agreed to send 3 delegates to Constitutional Convention.
- March 7 -Massachusetts House voted to pay delegates attending.
- March 8 -South Carolina voted to send delegates.
- March 14 -Rhode Island refused to send delegates.
- March 28 -Washington informed the Governor of Virginia that he would attend the Constitutional Convention.
- March 31 -Washington endorsed the need for thorough reform of the present system.
- April 10 -South Carolina Governor Thomas Pinckney announced appointment of delegates.
- April 17 -Georgia Governor George Mathews named delegates.
- May 2 -Virginia named James McClurg a convention delegate in place of Patrick Henry.
- May 13 -Washington arrived in Philadelphia to attend convention.
- May 14 -First meeting of delegates.
- May 16 -Convention delegates had dinner at the home of Benjamin Franklin.
- May 17 -Connecticut elected delegates.
- May 18 -Benjamin Franklin expressed forcefully his hope that the convention would be attended with success.



- May 22 -North Carolina delegation arrived.
- May 25 -Constitutional Convention officially convened at Philadelphia.
- May 26 -Maryland chose delegates.
- May 28 -Franklin suggested that chaplains bless the convention deliberations each morning.
- June 27 -New Hampshire legislature selected delegates.
- June 29 -Convention delegates discussed need for compromise between larger and smaller states.
- July 16 -Constitutional convention equal state representation in United States Senate.
- July 17 -Constitutional Convention discussed nature and power of United States President.
- July 18 -Constitutional convention discussed role of Judiciary in National Government.
- July 22 -Robert Henry Lee reported that the Convention had endorsed a three-branch government.
- July 31 -New Hampshire delegate proved to be an apt prophet when he wrote that the Convention would probably not conclude until September. His name was Nicholas Gilman.
- August 5 -Lafayette wrote that the fame of the United States required quick action to reform the government.
- August 6 -Draft of Constitution submitted to Convention.
- August 8 -Convention adopted a two year term for United States Representatives.
- August 9 -Convention adopted a six year term for United States Senators.
- August 12 -New Hampshire delegates arrived.
- August 31 -Convention decided that nine States were needed to ratify the Constitution.
- September 2-Massachusetts delegate discussed the possibility of excluding Rhode Island from the Union.
- September 7-CONSTITUTION AGREED UPON BY DELEGATES OF ALL TWELVE STATES IN ATTENDANCE.
- September 10 -Convention discussed procedures for amendments to the Constitution.
- September 12 -Final draft presented.
- September 15 -Constitution approved by Convention.
- September 17 -(BICENTENNIAL DAY.) Signing of CONSTITUTION.
- September 20 -Congress received the proposed CONSTITUTION from Convention.
- September 28 -Congress agreed to refer Constitution to the States.
- October 15 -George Washington told Henry Knox that the CONSTITUTION is now before the Judgement Seat.
- December 7 -Deleware became the first state to ratify the CONSTITUTION.
- December 12-Pennsylvania ratified. Discussed Bill of Rights.
- December 18-New Jersey ratified.
- December 31-Georgia ratified.

Virginia did not ratify until June 25, 1788. Rhode Island (not present) eventually ratified May 29, 1790. Richard Henry Lee stated on October 16, 1787 that he would support the CONSTITUTION if a bill of rights was added.



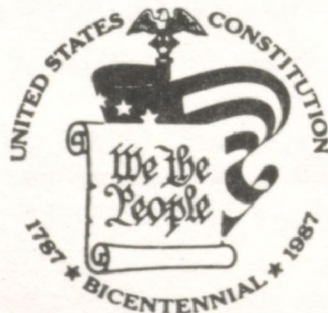
During the drafting of the CONSTITUTION, there was a gentlemen's agreement that there would be a bill of rights. On September 25, 1789 Congress submitted amendments to the states for ratification. This was the BILL OF RIGHTS. In order for them to take effect, three fourths of the states had to ratify them. It was not until December 18, 1791 when Virginia ratified the BILL OF RIGHTS, that the amendments became a part of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. It was then that the first Amendment guaranteed access to information to the American People; a right that is more important today than ever before. The first portion of that first amendment is frequently used and discussed. May I point out the extreme and vital importance of the last part--"OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES."

The Bicentennial of the Constitution is more than an anniversary. It is more than the celebration of a single event. It is a unique opportunity for this nation's citizens to learn more about their cherished system of government, to remember the origins of our freedom, and to pay tribute to the document that produced a way of life envied the world over. The Bicentennial should serve as a national history and civics lesson for us all. May every element of the citizenry of Cedar Lake unite - churches, schools, government organizations and individuals to make September 17, 1987 the most momentous celebration in our history. We ask the armed services organizations to take the leadership.

**THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** - When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to this separation--We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

**PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**--We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

**AMENDMENT I** - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.





## EARLY HISTORY OF CEDAR LAKE

by CHARLES C. THORNBURG

It is not generally known that the first settlers in Lake County established claims on the east and west banks of Cedar Lake, consequently we can establish a fascinating and exciting history for our town.

The first white settlers arrived in the early 1830's. Previously, the area was the territory of the Potawotomie Indians and a summer camp was established on the Lake of the Red Cedars.

Of greatest importance from a historical viewpoint was the Cedar Lake and or Potawotomie Indian Trail. This trail crossed the Kankakee river near what is now Momence, Illinois, traveled north-east to Cedar Lake, then called "The Lake of the Red Cedars," traversing the bluffs on the west and north end of what is now Lake Shore Drive.

Timothy Horton Ball, son of Harvey Ball, wrote, "Along the north and west side of the lake, the feet of the children of the prairie and the forest wild, the native red children of America, often passed, for the first white settlers found a well trodden pathway along the bank of the shore height, where the waters never reached....They were Potawotomies."

The Potawotomie Indians were a branch of the Algonquin, people of the place of the fire. In 1774, a map drawn in Paris of our territory (Charelvoux-Bellen Map) shows a village of the Potawotomie Indianas at the foot of Lake Michigan near the Calumet River.

The Potawotomies were gradually driven westward. The 1832 Treaty of Tippecanoe abolished Indian title to all of Lake County with the exception of 10,000 acres reserved for eighteen Potawotomie chiefs.

Timothy Ball in his book, THE LAKE OF THE RED CEDARS, published in 1880 said of Cedar Lake; "A few miles southwest of the center of the county (Lake) is the Lake of the Red Cedars. Westward and southward as far from the lake shores the eye can see, extends a beautiful stretch of level and the rolling land known as Lake Praire. Parts of it are as beautiful, as gently undulating, and as fertile, as can be found in any of the western states. It has become the home of a number of New England families. This little lake, from which the prairie takes its name, as viewed on a summer day, from some prairie height, with the blue sky above, is beautiful beyond the art of painters to represent, because nature in sunny loveliness reflects light from the crystal water, and varying hues from the trees that skirt its bank, and from the green herbage, and from the sun-lit sky. The glory of such a scene, in "the leafy month of June," the blue dome above, the sparkling, cooling water, the green-robed oaks, and the flowery meads, and above all the sunshine, painters may in colors bright and in fair outline represent, but can not equal. There are many lakes in this great lake region of America, with grander outlines and with more majestic surroundings. There can be none in June more sunny, there can be few more lovely."

Joseph Bailey established Baileytown, 12 miles east of Gary, in 1822, four years before the government started purchasing land in northwest Indiana from the Indians. The first settlers in Lake County established their claims on land surrounding Cedar Lake.

The Ball estate was established in 1834. It appears that Charles Wilson made a claim in section 27 on the west side of Cedar Lake. This passed into the possession of Jacob L. Brown. From his it was sold to Hervey Ball for \$300.00.



In June of 1834, William S. Thornburg, Thomas Thornburgh, William Crooks, and Samuel Miller settled and established claims. William S. Thornburg lived in the Cedar Lake area for he is shown as the Inspector of the first two elections held in Lake County. In both cases, he was the Inspector for the polling place held in the home of Amsi L. Ball. William Crooks and Samuel Miller established a timber and mill seat in section 35.

Other known Cedar Lake early settlers were David Horner, Doctor Galvin Lilley, Horace Edgartown, and Adjonidah and Horace Taylor. They came here between 1835 to 1837.

Obadiah Taylor, Revolutionary War veteran buried in Cedar Lake came from Massachusetts in 1836. He is buried at West Point Cemetery on Fairbanks Street.

Dr. Calvin Lilley settled on the east side of Cedar lake in 1835. He sold to Benjamin McCarty who established the town of West Point on this property with the thought in mind of it becoming the County Seat. Lake Court House (Crown Point) was chosen; however, over the bids of West Point and Liverpool.

Lewis Warriner, from West Springfield, Massachusetts, settled on the east side in November, 1837 with his wife, Sabra. Lewis was elected in 1839 to the Indiana Legislature representing Lake and Porter Counties.

Hervey Ball and family took possession of much government land in 1837.

Lake County was legally established by an enactment of the State Legislature that Lake should be an independent county after February 15, 1837. On March 28, 1837, the first election of Lake County officials was held. Solon Robinson, who established Crown Point, and came to Lake County in 1834, became the first Clerk of the Circuit Court. Amsi L. Ball of the Cedar Lake area became one of the first County Commissioners, with William B. Crooks elected one of the first Associate Judges.

Previous to this in 1836 an election was held of interest to the citizens of the Cedar lake area. On April 30th a Justice of the Peace was elected for Ross township. A polling place in Cedar Lake area at the home of Amsi L. Ball with William S. Thornburg and W. B. Crooks as clerks of election, Amsi L. Ball was elected Justice of the Peace. Those voting were R. T. Tozier, Jesse Pierce, Henry Biddle, William B. Crooks and William S. Thornburg. Amsi L. Ball, as a candidate, did not vote. He received 5 votes.

In the March 28, 1837 election, there were three precincts in Lake County: the House of Russel Eddy with William Clark, inspector, the house of Samuel D. Bryant with E. W. Bryant, inspector, and the house of Amsi L. Ball with William S. Thornburg, inspector. The results were:

Clerk of Circuit Court	Solon Robinson	38
	D. Y. Bond	21
	L. A. Fowler	17
County Recorder	Wm. A. W. Holton	50
	J. V. Johns	22
Two Associate Judges	Wm. B. Crooks	51
	William Clark	50
	Samuel D. Bryant	28
	Horace Taylor	1
Three County Commissioners	Amsi L. Ball	78
	S. D. Stringham	59
	Thomas Wiles	59



In October, 1835, the Hornor "settlement" was established on the lands to west of Cedar lake in what is now Hanover Township. The Hornor family together with other settlers from the Wabash Region of Indiana established claims. Thomas Hornor located on Section 28, David Hornor on Section 29, Aaron Cox had a claim in Section 22, and Jacob L. Brown's claim was on the west shore of Cedar Lake on Section 27.

The first school house in Lake County was Ball Log School built in the summer of 1838 on property donated by Hervey Ball. Hervey also paid for most of the expense of erection of the large hewed-log schoolhouse. Others involved were Aaron Cox, John Hornor and John Geisen. In June of 1839 Mrs. Jane A. H. Ball, wife of Hervey, commenced teaching a boarding school. Records indicate that in addition to the three R's, painting, botany, philosophy, algebra, penmanship, Latin and Greek were taught. Hervey Ball assisted in the teaching. The school continued until 1855.

#### VIGNETTES OF SOME CEDAR LAKE PIONEERS

**BENJAMIN McCARTY** - His background is unknown except that he came from LaPorte County where he was an acting sheriff and probate judge. He located in Porter County, then brought his large family to Cedar Lake where he had purchased the Lilley place. Benjamin platted a town and named it West Point. This was on the east side of Cedar Lake. In 1840, he attempted to have West Point named as the County Seat. He also succeeded but the legislature selected Solon Robinson and his Crown Point area on the premise that it was nearest the geographical center of the county. One can only ponder what Cedar lake would be like today, had West Point been chosen. The home at West Point in 1840 was a center for religious meetings. A literary society was established there. Benjamin had six sons and two daughters. It is know that some of his sons became school teachers.

**HERVEY BALL** - A descendant of the pioneer Massachusetts distinguished Ball family of early 1600 origin, he was born October 16, 1794 in West Springfield, Mass. In 1818, he graduated from Middlebury College in Vermont and became a lawyer. He practiced law in Georgia until 1834. In 1837, he brought his family to City West in Porter County. He purchased a claim at Red Cedar Lake in Lake County and by the end of the year, he and his family were fully established on the farm where he lived until his death on October 13, 1868. His home was a literary, educational, religious and social center for the people around Cedar Lake and its environs.

**TIMOTHY HORTON BALL** - Timothy (T.H.) was an integral part of the family that home-steaded on the shore of Cedar Lake in 1837. He was one of the sons of Judge Hervey Ball and Jane A. Horton Ball. Jane was the product of an extensive education in New England schools. She was an extremely proficient teacher, also versed in fine arts and medicine. She was the teacher for the log cabin school built on the Ball property. She taught her students in primary, secondary and academic education. One of her superior pupils was her son, Timothy. He was graded "excellent" in Latin, Greek and Science. At an early age, he entered Franklin College, Indiana of which his father was a Trustee, where he earned his B.A. and M.A. After teaching in Indiana, he entered in 1860 the Newton Theological Institute in Boston. He became a Baptist pastor in Crown Point in 1863. T.H. Ball/s greatest fame is as the HISTORIAN OF LAKE COUNTY. Preacher, teacher, poet and historian.



## CEDAR LAKE HISTORIC SITES--HISTORY ON WHEELS

\*(1) We start our tour from the Lake of the Red Cedars Museum, previously historic as the Christ Lassen Hotel. The present building on the shores of Cedar Lake in the Town Complex is a T shaped structure, a two story wooden building of 65 rooms. The east-west wing was once located on the northwest shores of Cedar Lake. It was known as the Armour Brother's Hotel and was used to house the employees of the ice industry from 1890 to 1919. In 1919, the removal of the ice from the northern part of the lake was discontinued and the effort was merged with the ice industry removing ice from the southern end of the lake. Christ Lassen purchased the hotel at that time and moved it from Armour Town to its present location. The huge two story building was moved across the lake by a crew under the supervision of Nicholas Mager. In the dead of winter, it was placed on "sleds" and towed over the ice by a Pierce-Arrow truck. It is said that the driver of the truck stood on the running board while he steered in order to have a better opportunity to leap to safety if the ice gave the appearance of cracking. The deeply frozen ice proved no obstacle and the hotel was successfully re-established on the foundation and basement previously established and made ready on Christ Lassen's property. The north-south portion of the hotel was later established and it became known state and nation as the Big Lassen Hotel. At that time, it was compared favorably with the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island in Michigan.

This quite brief portion of the early history is presented as it is felt that the public should be aware of the historic significance of our Museum. This knowledge should assist in improving our town image and stimulating pride and interest among all citizens of Cedar Lake and surrounding communities.

The Cedar Lake Historical Association is now in the process of establishing this historic site as the Lake of the Red Cedars Museum. Please tour it sometime during the three day Independence Day Celebration.

In 1980 it was honored by being LISTED ON THE INDIANA STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES. In 1981 it gained the highest honor and recognition possible in our country when it was accepted and approved, despite a huge backlog of applications, to be placed on the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

(2) Town of Tinkerville. The first Cedar Lake Post Office was established here. Corner of Morse Street and Creston Road.

(3) Town of Creston; originally called Cedar Lake on old maps.  
 Old Monon Station 1882  
 Old Creston Methodist Church and bell - over 100 year old.

Cedar Creek Township Historical Cemetery. "Many, many people who contributed to the development of this area are buried here." This cemetery was once known as the Cedar Lake Cemetery. Graves of our earliest families are to be found here: Ball, Surporise, Taylor, Palmer, McCarty.

(4) Old South Shore Country Club over the water netertainment Center once stood here. Torn down several years ago. We have color slides.

At the north end of Cline. Go south to wetlands. Old plank road to Creston strated here.

\*see map of Cedar Lake in this booklet. Note corresponding numbers for location.



(4 cont.) South end of Lake. COFFIN SHADY BEACH RESORT is the oldest continuous resort area on the lake and the Coffin family are a part of the history of Cedar Lake. Merritt and Betty Coffin have for 25 years managed the resort, however extensive property was purchased by the father, Cordie Coffin and a widowed grandmother in 1916. At that time, the area was mostly farmland or marsh with a Monon railroad spur along the south end of the lake edge going to the ice industry property. The purchased land included the present La Tulip Harbor property. When Cordie returned from service in World War I, he established the southern lake front area as a resort in 1919 and it has continued to this day. Early resorters here used tents before the cottages and cabins were built. Three generations of resorters occupy some of the same cottages today. A giant three story slide, used both summer and winter, is still remembered. A house built in 1874 still stands refurbished and remodeled but the shell contains original timbers and siding. Two Tiffany cottages erected with this special brick built over 40 years ago still stand with the special glaze effect on the brick still showing. Merritt recalls that Ed Rosenbauer told him the two story white house from 1874 was built by Charlie Wheeler from Plum Grove.

COFFIN'S SHADY BEACH, SOUTH SHORE, CEDAR LAKE. TOWN OF PAISLEY 1930





South End of Cedar Lake. KNICKERBOCKER ICE BARNS at South Shoreline  
1915



North End of Cedar Lake. VICTORS BEACH. At Cline and Lakeside  
Drive in 1928 Hotel and Summer Resort





## THE DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE

1857- September 22-1907

A BOOK OF HISTORICAL REFERENCE 1669-1907 by Rt. Rev. H. J. ALERDING

"Gather up the fragments that remain, lest they be lost."

## HANOVER CENTRE.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

1859.

As early as 1831, the settlement in the center of Hanover township was called Hanover Centre. In the beginning of 1843, a number of Catholic families purchased small farms, in this locality, attending divine service at St. John, Lake county. Four and one-half acres were donated by Matthias Geisen, and a subscription was taken up to raise funds to erect a church, in 1858, but the building was not completed until 1859. It was a small frame building, about 20x30 feet, to which a sacristy was added, for the accommodation of the visiting priest. It was called St. Matthias' Congregation. The Rev. F. X. Nigh organized the parish and visited it twice a month, attending also to Turkey Creek, Crown Point and Klaasville. Father Nigh was succeeded by the Rev. M. P. Wehrle, residing at Crown Point, and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Renson. In 1866, Rev. Simon Bartosz planned a new priest's house, but, on account of some disagreement as to its locality, it was not built until 1867. It was a two-story frame structure, 22x30 feet. In the year 1866, the church, together with all that it contained, was destroyed by fire. The parishoners, however, were not to be discouraged. With renewed zeal

steps were taken to rebuild; and in 1868 a frame building, 36x66 feet, at a cost of about \$3,000, was completed and called St. Martin's Church.

In 1869, the Rev. Frank Siegelack was appointed the first resident pastor, of Hanover Centre, having Klaasville and Lowell as missions. Rev. F. X. Deimel succeeded Father Siegelack, in 1873, remaining till 1877, when he was transferred to the pastorate of Schererville. Father Deimel built a kitchen to the pastoral residence, in 1875, having the dimensions of 20x30 feet. In August 1877, Rev. William Berg was made its pastor, having only Hanover Centre to attend to. He purchased the old public school building, using the same for a summer school, for the Catholic children. This building is now the Sister's residence. Father Berg remained till June 9, 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Steurer. At this time, the congregation numbered about sixty families. For six months the parish was left without a priest, and not until October 1889 did they receive a pastor. On that date, the Rev. Matthias Zumbuelte, the present pastor, received his appointment. During the night of July 9, 1902, the frame priest's house was struck by lightning, caught fire, and, together with its contents, was destroyed. The people, at once, set to work to provide a new residence, and in November, of the same year, Father Zumbuelte occupied the new building. The residence is equipped with modern conveniences, and cost about \$3,000.



Young Mens' Sodality, the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Rosary Society, St. Martin's Society and the Catholic Order of Foresters, with a total of 156 members.

In his last will, Hilary Roettgen bequeathed to St. Martin's Church the sum of \$2,000, to be used for the erection of a new stone church. The congregation has sixty-two families, numbering 310 souls. The property consists of five and one-half acres. There is no debt on the church property.

## KLAASVILLE.

### ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

1860.

The following is the chronological order in which, the priests named, had charge of Klaasville: Rev. F. X. Nigh, Pulaski, from 1860 to 1861; Rev. Martin Kink, Pulaski, from 1861 to 1863; Rev. F. Fuchs, died at Klaasville October 8, 1863; Rev. B. Rachor, St. John, and Rev. M. P. Wehrle, St. John, 1863 till 1866; Rev. Henry Renson, Klaasville, from 1866 till 1869; (Rev. Martin Sherer, baptismal record, February 26, 1867;) Rev. Francis Siegelack, Hanover Centre, from October 1869 till May 6, 1873; Rev. F. X. Deimel, Hanover Centre, from June 25, 1873 till August 10, 1877; Rev. John H. Bathe, Klaasville, from August 10, 1877 till December 30, 1881; Rev. Charles A. Ganzer, from January 1, 1882 till April 27, 1891; Rev. Peter J. Weber, from April 27, 1891 till August 1895; Rev. Adam Buchheit, from August 1895 till August 1898; Rev. F. X. Ege, since August 13, 1898.

The history of Klaasville goes back to 1856, when a number of German families settled here, who, from 1856 to 1860, attended the church at St. John, about eight miles from Klaasville. The first church was a common, frame building with very common seats, which cost about \$500. It was built in 1860 to 1861, and was dedicated, by Bishop Luers, Father Nigh having charge at the time. At this time the congregation numbered about fourteen families, or sixty souls. In 1878, Father Bathe built an addition to the church and the steeple, at a cost of \$700. The seating capacity of the church is about 200. The church grounds comprise five and one-half acres of ground, four of which were donated in 1860, by the Klaas brothers. The place is named after Henry Klaas.

The first priest's house was erected in 1866, by Father Renson, and cost about \$800. The present priest's house was bought by Father Bathe, in 1878, for \$1,125, having one and a half acres of ground with it. This house was repaired in 1901, for \$220. The first priest's house has been occupied by the teachers of the district school, for many years.



(5) Town of Paisley Rock and Marker: "Once the site of a pioneer village called PAISLEY." At LaTulip Harbor. Town faded by 1930. Once on a thriving business section at the Lake front: Monon Depot and pier, 1882- 1898, Howkinson home, Estes Log Cabin, Turnquist home, Anna Cohen, 1904. Harrison Ford General Store and Post Office established 1882, Rosenbaur Saloon, Paisley House or Webber Hotel--26 rooms, built in 1880, John Mitch Pier.

(6) Midwest Cedar lake:

Hanover House, 1898, early Einsele hotel and picnic area later known as Cedar Beach Hotel. Sebastian Einsele was the builder.

Last Monon Depot on the shore line, 1898.

Office of Monte Biesecker, born 11-1-85. Came to Cedar Lake in 1910.

Old pier originally conducted by Bill Gerding and Toby Spindler. Later known as Casten Pier and Mitch Pier. Now Chuck's Pier.

(7) Cedar Lake Conference Grounds. Once the Old Monon Park. Sold to Moody Bible Institute in 1914. The Monon previously ran excursion trains to this site. Passengers disembarked here.

Today it is called the Cedar Lake Bible Conference Center and Camp. It is a Christ-centered ministry to youth, adults and families. It is their desire as a conference center and camp to see individuals working toward wholeness in their relationship with God, family, and others in the body of Christ. An inter-denominational perspective is maintained in the ministry which is supportive of the local church in its programs by making the Conference Center facilities available to local churches for retreats, conferences and camps.

(8) Hervey Ball homestead (south on Parrish) Very early Red Cedar trees are in front yard. Within this remodeled house are the hand hewn structured beams and hidden walls of the residence of Hervey and Jane Ball.

(9) Jane Ball Elementary School. Inside may be seen an enlarged picture of the first log cabin school. Placed on the grounds at the north-west corner of the school, you will find a rock and bronze plaque. It reads: "In memory of Jane Ball, 1804 - 1889. First School Teacher in Lake County. Judge Hervey Ball, Her Husband. Early Probate Judge in LAke County. 1794 - 1868. Their son Rev. Timothy Ball 1826 - 1913, Lake County Historian. Through the influence of these people this community remained one of the most prominent in religious, educational and literary achievement during pioneer days."

(10) Lincoln School, on 133rd Avenue and Parrish. The 133rd Street portion was erected in 1912, the first school in Honover Township to be built of brick. Just inside the entrance engraved in the wall, we find these words:

1912

Michael J. Schillo	Trustee	(Hanover Township)
		of Schools)
F.F. Heighway	Co. Supt.	
Nat. L. Smith	Architect	
E.A. Crowell	Builder	
Otto Hitzeman		
Otto Meyer		
Alfred Schmall	Advisory Board	(Hanover Township)
(Alfred later became Township Trustee)		



(11) The Town of Cook established in 1880. Named after an official of the New York Central Railroad.

The old Hein Hotel is now the beautifully remodeled Cook Gardens.

The Lauerman - Schreiber General Store was early established here. In 1909, M.M. Lauerman was advertising his General Merchandising and Marketing.

The Nicholas Grain and Hay Company originated at the site where Cedar Lake Building and Salvage now exists.

(12) Hanover Center settlement existed in the early 1830's. St. Matthias Catholic Church, the forerunner of Holy Name, was a red cedar log structure built in 1859. It burned to the ground in 1866. Another church with a single spire was built in 1868 and bore the new name of St. Martin. The landsite for the St. Martin site was deeded by pioneer, Matthew Geisen.

A rock and marker is found on the Holy Name Catholic Church grounds commemorating the town of Hanover Center, "This is the site of a small village, Hanover Center; made up of German immigrants. The name was lost to Cook in 1880. Placed by Marion Council, Knights of Columbus #3848 in 1974."

Holy Name Cemetery in the ear of the church contains the remains of many many pioneers. Such as John Schutz, died 11-12-1866.

The site of the blacksmith shop is now the Center Garage, Cedar Lake's oldest continuous business.

(13) Brunswick, at one time called South Hanover.

Perfection Musical String Company, 14340 W. 134th Street. Now owned by Ray Neiner. Originally the old Brunswick School, the building became the violin factory managed by George Einsele in 1910. George was the son of Valentine Einsele who came to America from Germany in 1847.

Reichert Tavern, corner of 135th and Calumet.

This tall, slim building has a long history. John Heins, Justice of the Peace, owned it as a home. He sold the building to Peter Maach who converted it to a combination hotel and saloon. Joe Gerbing then improved it and the business became known as GERBINGS. William Paul and Charles Kenning were owners to be followed by Ben Reichert. Mrs. Reichert and Elroy carried on after the death of Ben.

Brunswick was well known and popular for years because of its famous country dances, first conducted in the Gerbing barn, then in the Reichert dance hall.

The standing one room Brunswick school to the north from 135th on Calumet was built to replace an earlier school. It is now memorialized and used by the 4 H Club.

(14) Continuing north on Calumet, one quickly perceives to the west the inspirational spire standing out on the prairie. This is the steeple of the present Zion United Church of Christ - "Standing silent watch over the prairie" 14804 W. 113th Avenue in Dyer. This church was established in 1858. In that year 23 families living in both sides of the Indiana Illinois state lines met for the purpose of establishing an Evangelical church. Farmer Otto Buehre donated a five acre corner of this farm. Upon this ground the first church was erected. The church was



officially organized on August 31, 1859 and named Deutsche Ver. Evangelische Zionz Keiche or German United Evangelical Zion Church. The first pastor of the Church was Rev. Peter Lehman who came from Palatine, Illinois and served during the years 1859 - 1868. His salary was \$300.00 per year, with free living quarters.

In March, 1863, a horse barn was built at a cost of \$16.50 and the members were assessed .25 cents each. In June, 1863, it was decided to hold school on Monday and Tuesday to each German. In September, 1864, the pastor's salary was raised to \$350.00 per year.

In January, 1865 a meeting was held that determined a parsonage should be built as quickly as possible. It was completed in 1866. The three room structure is still a part of the present parsonage.

On May 7, 1872, a cornerstone was laid for a new Church.

In 1882, the Congregation built or enlarged the school building and moved into it in 1882.

On April 15, 1882, the Articles of Association were written and signed to legally perpetuate the Church. The Congregation confessed itself a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Of interest is Article 5 where it is stated "the language of the Church and of the school is and shall remain for all future time the German Language." Conversely, it is interesting to note that all the Articles of Association (Constitution) were written in English. 22 families drew it up.

During the years of 1899 - 1907 when Rev. Fred Grosse was pastor, the first Church Choir was established by him. He also instituted the installation of stained glass windows at a cost of \$170.00. On the 50th anniversary of the church, an appraisal indicated the church property was worth \$12,000.00

In August 1920, the church was remodeled and enlarged to almost double its original size with 30 feet being added to its length. A full basement was added with a kitchen and dining room. Two pipeless furnaces were installed and new pews put in with new furniture for the chancel. A pipe organ was purchased for \$1,250.00 by the Women's Guild. The total cost of the remodeling was \$14,000.00.

It was in 1939 that the old horse sheds were torn down, because of the change to automobiles.

German services continued occasional until 1952 when the Congregation voted that all services be conducted in the English language.

On August 22, 1954, a new 4-rank Kilgen Pipe-Organ was installed at a cost of \$6,000.00 and dedicated by the pastor, Rev. George Knapp.

1959 was Zion's Centennial year. Many services and celebrations were held to commemorate the 100 years of existence of Zion Church. New Chancel furniture was added with numerous gifts being donated.

The new Educational Building was built in 1963. This new, modern facility is the home of the Church Organizations and the Sunday School.

Zion Church has been blessed since May of 1981 with the services, inspiration, dedication and enthusiasm of Rev. David A. Voll as its pastor. He was born on January 19, 1959 and raised in Dolton, Illinois. His father was a United Church of Christ minister in Dolton.



David received his bachelors degree in religion in 1981 at Lakeland College of Sheybogyan, Wisconsin. While attending college, he was an assistant pastor for the United Church of Christ at Kiel, Wisconsin. During this interval, in 1979, he married his wife, Janise. A son, Joshua, was born in January of 1982.

A leader in the community in ecumenical services, he has accepted leadership in ecumenical observances. While here, he attended Chicago Theological Seminary and achieved his masters degree in theology.

Pastor Voll stated that he and the Zion congregation "look back fondly upon our history and realize how God has been an active part of the fellowship now known as the Zion United Church of Christ. Continuing north on Calumet, we see to the right on the Piepho farm, an early one room school now used for a corn crib.

(15) South on Calumet Avenue to 13725 Calumet - Circular house and round barns. Rose Schaefer who hosted our first tour was born on the farm. She died in 1981 at the age of 89. Her father was Julius Echterling who had the circular house built in 1911 by Horace Duncan of Kentland. The two circular barns were built in 1909 and 1910. The farm was first acquired by Frederick Echterling in 1859. Mrs. Edna Mager is a daughter of Mrs. Schaefer. Note in the barns, the silos are in the center.

(16) Town of Klaasville and cemetery, Cedar Lake's own Am Rascher was born here close to the southwest corner of the T intersection.

Christian Klaas was born in Germany in 1828. When 19, he came to Lake County from Germany. He married Wilhelmina Brinker who was born in Germany in 1832. The Klaas family assisted in the establishment of St. Anthony Church. Henry A. Klaas, the son, was born on June 15, 1857. He married Marie Moenix, daughter of Christopher and Anna Marie (Berg) Moenix 11-28-1882. Henry was a staunch supporter of education and exerted every effort in support of the public school system. Henry and Marie had twelve children, 7 girls and 5 boys.

The Klaasville Cemetery (St. Anthony) was not protected or kept up. This is indeed unfortunate, considering the historic significance of the pioneer families and ancestors buried there. The beautiful and unique tombstones, some vandalized and broken, depict a story of pioneer years. Some early prominent family names: Klaas, Hasse, Schilling, Huseman, Berg, Nolan.

Among the many interesting and historical tombstones: Heinrich Klaas B. Jan. 1800 D. April 6, 1882; Philip Nolan D. Dec. 7, 1871; Sarah Wife of Philip Nolan D. Oct. 11, 1882 71 yrs. 3 months Native of Queens County, Ireland, several poignant ones indicative of tragedy or epidemic; J. and T. Misch March 29, 1862 Oct. 27, 1862; Klass Linzia Oct. 14, 1878 Dec. 9, 1882; Carolina Mar. 1866 Dec. 10, 1882; Xavi ER Jan. 18, 1878 Dec. 4, 1882.

(17) Von Hollen Homestead - probably Lake County's oldest. At 12828 Parrish Avenue built by Henry and Louisa Schubert Von Hollen in 1838; a building of hand hewed logs dowed with long wooden pegs, two stories high, 145 years ago and covered by modern siding. A historic marker is planned for this site. The first cemetery was located here and transferred to the German Methodist cemetery on Route 41.

The impressive Von Hollen monument stands prominently in the German Methodist Cemetery, featuring Henry and Louisa Schubert Von Hollen. Henry was born in 1804 in Germany. He died in Cedar Lake in 1878. Louisa Schubert was born in Germany in 1816 and died here in 1903.

At the rear of this cemetery, an accident of history has left us with perhaps the most unique and virgin area remaining in all of Northern Indiana. An acre of ground never sullied by human hands was recently acquired by the National Nature Conservatory through the assistance of the Garden Clubs of Indiana and the cooperation of the recently reorganized German Methodist Cemetery Association.



# German Methodist Cemetery Prairie <sup>21</sup>

An accident of history has left us with perhaps the most diverse acre remaining in northwest Indiana. Along a four lane highway at the rear of a settlers' cemetery survives the last known virgin example of the once vast deep black silt loam prairie. This prairie belt originally reached into Lake and Porter Counties and covered parts of Benton and parts of Warren, White, and Tippecanoe Counties. Virtually all is now part of the cropland or grazing land checkerboard. This one acre prairie remnant awaits our protection to guarantee its future existence.

In 1852 Catharine and John Beckley sold for \$15 two and one half unplowed acres to the Trustees of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Beckley's Grove to erect a church for public worship. The worshippers built the church on a front corner of the parcel and then established an adjacent cemetery. The occasional disturbance from graves increased with 20th century lawn-keeping, but about half of the original parcel remained untouched. The unused portion, about one acre behind the active cemetery, continued to display the same and everchanging parade of colorful blooming prairie plants which so impressed those first settlers who found peace in nature.



With the passing of time, the church Trustees removed the no longer useful church building, but they continued to manage the cemetery. Since the last election of Trustees in 1940, only Harold Sutton of Lowell remained active both as a Trustee and farmer. He and another farmer, John P. Miller, who lived across the road from the cemetery, showed early concern over what would happen to the undisturbed "cemetery prairie". They recognized this special place had escaped the grazing herds, the bulldozers, and the ever-present plow, which has now surrounded the prairie on three sides.

Dr. Robert Betz, prairie expert of Northeastern Illinois University, started looking for virgin prairie remnants in old cemeteries in the mid-1960's. Shortly thereafter, Ray Schulenberg and Floyd Swink, of Chicago's Morton Arboretum, accidentally discovered this prairie after stopping at the roadside cemetery on the chance there would be something of value. They reported their find of species indicating virgin prairie conditions to Dr. Betz, and he proceeded to visit and assemble a plant list of over 65 native and rare species. He also discovered that the top soil was black Elliott Silt Loam, 16 inches deep, and he confirmed it had never been disturbed. He knew this was one of the nicest prairie remnants he had ever seen, surely the finest in Indiana.





The following article pertains to a LEGEND OF OUR TIME, a respected and beloved citizen of Cedar Lake. AM RASCHER was born in Klaasville, No. 16 in our Historic Sites Tour. Published in 1984 by the Post - Tribune. Commentary of Marty Shahbaz.

# Rasher wrestled for title

**CEDAR LAKE —** Ambrose (Am) Rascher was once known as "The Duke of Klaasville."

Klaasville is a small town just six miles west of Cedar Lake and U.S. 41.

Rascher's high school days were spent at St. Vitar Academy, where he starred in football, wrestling and baseball.

The athletic talents of the present 75-year-old former real estate and insurance man in Cedar Lake were carried on from high school to Indiana University.

Rascher was one of the few three-sport athletes at Indiana University at that time.

During 1931-32 he was Big 10 wrestling champion at Indiana, and on that same team with George Craig, whose residence in 1953 was the Indiana governor's mansion.

Rascher's athletic activities were not confined to wrestling. A business administration major, he found time to play varsity tackle for the Cream and Crimmon eleven for three years under Coach Pat Page and was catcher for the IU baseball team in 1930-31, along with Merrill May, who later became a third baseman for the Philadelphia Phillies.

While at Indiana, Rascher won his first five Big 10 wrestling matches in less than two minutes. In fact, Big Am never lost a match while in college.

"Big Am" went to the finals of the Olympic tryouts in wrestling before losing, which cost him a berth on the U.S. wrestling team.

Prior to graduation from I.U. in 1932, Rascher played three years of football and wrestling and two years of baseball. As a sophomore, he was the second



Ambrose 'Am' Rascher

best hitter in Big 10 baseball.

Rascher's collegiate wrestling coach, Billy Thom, coached the 1934 Olympic wrestling team. "We had the first championship in Big 10 wrestling," said Rascher.

In his fling as a professional football player, Rascher played with the Portsmouth, Ohio, Spartans for two years, a team that had only 17 gridders.

The Portsmouth Spartans shared the pro-league championship with the Chicago Bears in 1932. The two teams played an indoor game in 1932 in Chicago.

"Our quarterback, Dutch Clark, was the first signal caller put in the football Hall of Fame. Clark played for Colorado College," Rascher said.

In 1933, the Portsmouth, Ohio, Spartans were sold for \$5,000 and are now known as the Detroit Lions.

Shortly after he joined the professional wrestling ranks, which he continued until the late 1930s, Rascher wrestled as a professional heavyweight for eight years before calling it quits.

During his pro wrestling career, he went up against such

standout champions as Jim Londos and Lou Thesz.

"Big Am" met Londos in a one-hour match in the Detroit Olympia, for the heavyweight victories on clay, not usually his favorite surface. McEnroe, who faced qualifier Horacio de la Pena of Argentina in his opening match today, says he's confident he can win on the slow red clay at Paris' Roland Garros stadium, but noted there are at least six strong contenders for the crown. championship.

"He (Londos) got me in 59 minutes," mused Rascher.

"I wrestled Thesz to two draws when he held the heavyweight title."

In May of 1953, Rascher was the new appointee to the three-man Indiana State Athletic Commission, being appointed to the post by Governor Craig.

The former I.U. athlete earned nine major letters and 13 sweater awards in college. Undeclared in

three years of college wrestling, Rascher was a finalist in the 1931 Olympic tryouts.

While a Sigma Nu at Indiana, the big three-sport athlete met his wife Catherine, a native of South Bend.

The Raschers have lived in Cedar Lake for 45 years.

Rascher was also known in Gary as a wrestling promoter back in the early war years when he brought shows to the Gary Armory.

"I still keep busy," Rascher said. "I take my grandkids out to play golf, and they get good in a hurry."

The Raschers have two daughters, Adelaide and Catherine Mary.

"Big Am" is proud of his grandson, Michael Fagen, who received the Most Improved Wrestler Award at Andean High School.



This acre behind the active cemetery and now fenced off "continues to display the same and ever changing parade of colorful blooming prairie plants which so impressed the first settlers who came to our area to find peace in nature." This unusual preserve can be viewed by people who wish to properly appreciate it but only from the cemetery and over the fence.

Harold Sutton of Lowell with John P. Miller and Larry Baker of Cedar Lake were instrumental in the transfer of preservation. Irene Herlocker of Munster is chairperson of a Stewardship Committee for volunteer management of this fragile site.

At one time this area was called Beckley's Grove. In 1852, John and Catherine Beckley sold two and one half acres of unplowed ground to the German Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen dollars.

(18) Lincolnshire on Parrish Avenue. The 22 acre estate is owned by Caesar and Joan Andreotti. One sees a six acre lake in the foreground. A six inch well supplies 167 gallons of water each minute when necessary to keep it fresh water fed. The ten room mansion has 75 windows. Cedar Lake area citizens are quite proud of this unique and beautiful estate where can be seen many statues and grottos, such as a huge giraffe. Alfredo the Bear, Angel and shrine, a Gazebo, Pedro's Hacienda, an 1892 Church bell, fiberglass horse and ostrich, and the Giant Farfollone. Many of these were erected or built by Mr. Caesar Andreotti, himself. Lincolnshire is actually the origin of our oldest historic object by reason of the fact that when the lake was dredged in 1980, a prehistoric mastodon bone, four feet tall with joint ends as big as a child's head and weighing 75 pounds, was excavated from the west end of the lake. This bone can now be seen in the Lake of the Red Cedars Museum through the kindness of Caesar and his charming wife, Joan.

FRANCISCAN RETREAT, 12921 Parrish - A fascinating and spiritual history hovers over Cedar Lake's Franciscan Retreat and grounds of 67 acres. This is definitely one of the communities beauty spots. The lower house and chapel, a retreat open to all, is called THE HOUSE OF PRAYER. It is surrounded by grottoes, shrines and statues. The beautiful grotto of Our Lady of Fatima with the fountain in front recently re-activated by community and acumenical effort splendidly highlights the surrounding area of Nature's evergreens and flowers. Other grottoes, shrines and statues including the Stations of Seven Sorrows are seen everywhere. When entering the inspirational grounds and chapel, one can not help but experiencing awe, reverence, tranquility, peace of mind and love for one another.

The main brick building close to Parrish is now a home for semi retired Franciscans Priests and Brothers.

The Reverend Fathers Noel Wall and Donald Lucas, respected and admired by all the community, operate the lower house, retreat and chapel.

This was once in the 1920's a hotel built by George Einsele and golf club across the street being still in existence known as the monastery. The property was purchased by the Franciscan Order in the 1930's

(19) Armour Town. The Armour Town Rock and Marker points out the site of a large village established about 1870. The giant ice industry was established by the Armour Brothers. The Armour Hotel was part of the ice industry complex which included ice barns, outdoor privies, a livery barn and a specail railroad spur to move the ice. This was from 1890 to 1919.

The Bartlett Agency was located in the north east corner of Armour alongside the Monon Railway.



(20) American Legion Post 261 on Lake Shore Drive. Cedar Lake is blessed by having a superb and dedicated organization of this type working in behalf of our town. This American Legion Post received its charter on February 9, 1946. Note the cannon and the Nike Ajax Missile as well as the Nike Hercules Missile on display on the grounds. See particularly the beautiful display cases and the poignant and thought provoking quotation, "You have never lived until you have almost died; for those who had to fight for it, freedom has a flavor the protected will never know."

(21) Meyer Manor Mound Cemetery - Washington Street nad Truman Circle. Presumably an old Indian Mound. Note the white wooden crosses. See plaque "In memory of William Van Gorder 1758-1840. American Revolutionary soldier. Oldest tombstone in Lake County, Anna, wife of Henry Sasse, died June 10, 1840. Tombstone of Herman G. Beckmann, born June 3, 1822 died July 5, 1894--also Amadi and Adolph Von Borstel--John H. Meyer.

(22) Potawotomie Indian Trail (also called Lake of Red Cedars Trail) Dedication Rock and Marker (Not as yet attached but state "Food Trail of Ancient Years." On the bluffs overlooking Cedar Lake, one can be privileged and enthralled to stand on the spot where the Potawotomie Indians traveled a well used trail! This verified trail (see map) crossed the Kankakee river in Illinois near the site of present Mokence over an island in the middle, then went northeast rounding the corner of the northwestern end of Cedar Lake, then continued on passing through the area that became Crown Point and Merrillville. The Cedar Lake Historical Association placed the rock you see and has the bronze plaque on hand. This area to the lake is Cedar Lake Park and Recreation Department property. The establishment of a scenic view area with flag poles was consummated and dedicated two years ago.

Timothy Horton Ball, sone of Hervey Ball, wrote, "Along the north and west side of the lake, the feet of the children of the wild, the native red children of America, often passed, for the first white settlers found a well trodden pathway along the bank of the shore height, where the waters never reached.... They were Potawotomies."

The Eller - Brady Funeral Home, across the street, is the pioneer home site of the Beckman - Meyer family.

(23) Victors Beach. The top of the lake. Now a state owned shoreline in back of John's Drug Store. An area of nostalgic memories of thrilling and exciting water toboggons and picturesque hotels. The Town of Cedar Lake, the Park Board and the Chamber of Commerce are now developing the Lake shore area in this vicinity into a Lake access area with an information building.

(24) Wahlberg Camera, Inc. This business on the Lakeshore as established in 1926. A continuous family business for 60 years.



Log Huntsmans  
Lodge. Built  
in 1869. On  
north bluff of  
Cedar Lake



Halfway House  
Between Cedar  
Lake and  
Crown Point.  
Built by  
William Hacker  
in late  
1800's



Cedar Lake  
Handle Factory  
Built in Armour,  
1870. Builder  
Nicholas Geisen





(25) The ancient Coleman Hotel. It was a monument to love and service. REcognized in honor of Mary Coleman. The portion fronting on 133rd and Morse was built in 1908 with Jim Ray being the first owner. The Coleman family took over in 1933 and in the next 50 years improved and enlarged it substantially. Karl and Della Coleman ran a home establishment, their specialty being fried chicken, mashed potatoes, cream gravey and home made pie, the charge being \$1.50. Mary Coleman, who started as a waitress in 1933, and married the son, Roscoe Coleman in 1943, has had two true loves, Roscoe and Coleman's Corner, the family business. Roscoe died about two years ago. Mary carried on for a while staying mostly in the dimly lighted spacious dining room with its gigantic wooden bar where she had worked for over fifty years. She was forced to retire recently but always we will remember Roscoe and Mary, their pride in Cedar Lake, and their policy of love and service.

(26) Lemon Lake County Park. Its acreage includes ancient Lemon Lake. Once owned by Bohemian farmers, this new County Park adds to the vitality and well being of Cedar Lake. As it borders our town on the eastern limits, we accept and make it a part of this historic site inventory for **HISTORY ON WHEELS**.

Worthy of special mention is the fact that in Lemon Lake County Park, nature's beauty is shared in a unique manner with a special group of citizens all too often ignored. Winding around Lemon Lake is a three-quarter mile eight foot wide trail for the handicapped. The entrance sign states, "Welcome to Touchstone Trail. Walk slowly and softly. Open your eyes and heart to the beauty of nature." A bronze plaque reads: "TOUCHSTONE TRAIL Grant that we may realize that it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things in life, we are as one."

Orchids and accolades to the Cedar Lake Junior Women's Club who contributed \$49,000 that the original vision of the Touchstone Trail became an actuality.

(27) On Fairbanks Street - Cedar Lake MacArthur Elementary School, Cedar Lake Boys Club, the Obadiah Taylor Revolutionary soldier grave site and the West Point Memorial.

The Douglas MacArthur Elementary School was originally called the Cedar Lake School of Center Township, and was one of the two elementary schools of Cedar Lake. Mrs. Ann Watskin was principal of the school from 1943 until 1951. It was erected in 1930.

On April 26, 1951, as Douglas MacArthur was flying to Chicago for a special ceremony and honors after being relieved from his military assignment. Mrs. Watkins originated the thought and gave impetus for additional recognition. Why not give greater dignity to a famous American by selecting his name for the elementary school? An overwhelming response of re-naming the school as Douglas MacArthur Elementary School by enthusiastic administrators, teachers, parents and students. Many, many Cedar Lake residents attended the spcial celebration in Chicago on that day. Much publicity ensued over the new school name.

When a new addition was added to the school, a large framed scroll inscribed with the famous speech of General MacArthur at West Point on May 12, 1962 entitled "Duty, Honor and Country" was presented by Mrs. Watskin. She was quite proud of having selected the name of the school in honor of a brilliant military and administrative leader whose deeds would be forever euolgized.

Other administrators from 1951 through 1963 included Charles Hunt, Lloyd Smith, and Lawrence Evans.



Roy Schunk became principal in 1963 and served in that capacity until 1973. During that time, MacArthur School became one of the six elementary schools of the Crown Point Community School Corporation. This was done through the School Reorganization Program. Mrs. Joan Orr served as principal from 1973 to 1980. She was involved in the major planning of a new addition consisting of sixteen classrooms, a kitchen, cafeteria and multi-media center. The original structure was replaced during the reconstruction and updating of the 1962 addition and the new facilities. Ronald Bashia became principal in 1980 through 1985, coming to the Corporation from Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1985, four elementary principals in the school corporation were rotated and Emert H. Graper became principal of MacArthur.

The MacArthur Elementary school children are, indeed, fortunate to now have Emert Graper as their principal. He is in his second year. He is known as a farmer as well as an educator. We laud him for the personal interest he takes in all the students, particularly those needing special attention.

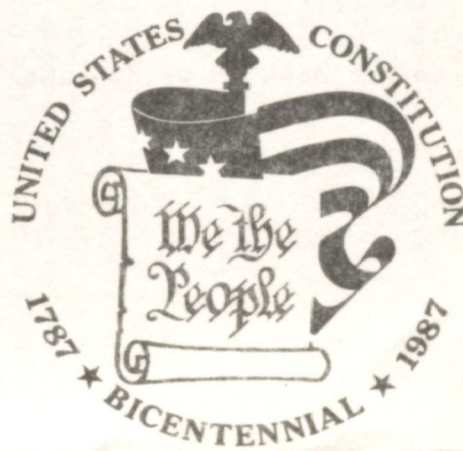
The last addition to the school was dedicated on April 27, 1980. The present enrollment is 543, consisting of grades K-6.

A special salute to the Cedar Lake Boy's Club. We are proud of it and the excellent work being done in behalf of youth. This new home was dedicated 5 years ago. As John Schroeder then so well stated, "the new brick and mortar facilities are a legacy of love for its members." We recall Mary Gold who was mistress of ceremonies and pioneered as a Board member of this Club and many, many others in the forward progress of our town. Hearty greetings, salutations and a fond "Hello" to Ralph Miller who recently became the new unit director.

Obadiah Taylor Rock and Bronze Plaque; also memorial to the early citizens of the Town of West Point established by Benjamin McCarty, just south of the branch of the First Bank of Jim Kubal's property fronting the lake. The plaque on the Taylor property site on Fairbanks street states: "Ten rods north lies the grave of a revolutionary soldier, Obadiah Taylor 1762 - 1839." This was placed by Lake County DAR chapters Timothy Ball, Julia Watkins Bross, Calumet, Potawotomie, Obadiah Taylor and Lemon Lake.

Named on the West Point Memorial Stone: Obadiah Taylor, Dr. Calvin Lilley, George Taylor, William Taylor, Adonijah Taylor, Sabra Warriner. Sabra Warriner II. Lewis Warriner, Franklin Edgerton.

(28) Lake County Opportunity Center. The Cedar Lake Senior Citizen Club meets here. Through many years they have been a dominant factor in promoting Cedar Lake. The Center is another monument of service and love in behalf of the citizens of South Lake County. A grateful salute to the Director, Virginia Moody for her indefatigable work and effort.





We now return you to the Town Complex, the place of beginning. Here you will find the Town Hall Meeting Room and all town officers as well as the Police Station. Here history is in the making every day. The members of the Cedar Lake Historical Association hope you have enjoyed your journey into the past and gained historical and beneficial knowledge of our home town and the contiguous area. A community without a sense of its past is like a person without memory. It is our hope that an awareness of the historic past will assist in steering a proper course into the future.

If you desire additional or more extensive information, make your request at the Town Hall to Beatrice Horner Castrogiovanni, our esteemed Town Historian or to Jonella (Peggy) Slifer, our Historical Association Historian. Be sure to visit our Lake of the Red Cedars Museum. Your assistance and support would be appreciated.

This concludes our seventh Historic Site Tour. This souvenir booklet was written, compiled, typed and narrated by your Tour Director. The descriptions are necessary brief, but sufficient to present you with a sense of awareness and pride in our past.

Each year I have concentrated and given additional information on more of the sites. This year you have noted stressed the background of Holy Name Catholic Church and Zion United Church of Christ. The pastors and parishioners have been foremost in the establishment of an ecumenical cooperation and fellowship among the people of Cedar Lake and adjacent areas.

It is apt and apropro that this Tour has been conducted in connection with our home town Cedar Lake 1987 Summerfest Celebration, and in collaboration with HOOSIER CELEBRATION '88 and the national BICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF THE SIGNING OF OUR CONSTITUTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1787. Please visit our patriotic observance to be conducted on September 17, 1987.

Charles C. Thornburg  
Your Tour Director and Narrator

"People will not look forward to prosterity who never look backward to their ancestors." Edmund Burke

"The world is very old and human beings are very young. Significant events in our personal lives are measured in years or less; our lifetime in decades; our family genealogies in centuries; and all of recorded history in millenia." The Dragons of Eden

"How vain it is to sit down to write, when you have not stood up to live."  
Henry Thoreau



## CEDAR LAKE'S HISTORY

The history of Cedar Lake began officially in 1834, when a government land survey was made and the lake was named Clear Lake. The lake is kidney shaped with its greatest length being about two and one eighth miles and its greatest breadth a little more than 3/4 mile. The 805 acre lake is the result of the melting of the glacier and the collecting of this water in the clay-lined depression. Today, its maximum depth is about 15 feet, with an average depth of 6 to 8 feet.

When the land survey was made in 1896, the map indicated there were 22 cottages, 2 hotels and 4 ice houses around the lake. By 1900 the Monon Railroad had entered the area and was transporting thousands of visitors from Chicago and other cities in the summer. At this time, the virgin aspects of the area were greatly overcome, and the land began to develop rapidly, so that by 1948, there were approximately 6,100 year-around residents, 300 seasonal dwellings, 1 boat storage and repair shop, 17 grocery stores, 20 taverns, 2 lumber yards, 2 hardware stores, 3 garages, 1 machine shop and an airport. In addition there were 2 year-around hotels, 3 summer hotels, 4 churches, 2 schools, and approximately 25,000 tourists migrating into this area annually. Real estate developers subdivided land into parcels as small as 25' widths. This growth resulted in the creation of many problems for the area. The lake became polluted, and there was a decline in the use of the lake for legitimate recreational and water purposes. As a result of this decline, the Chicago Tribune has estimated a two to three million dollar annual income loss to the area.

Along about 1948-50, attempts were made to get the people of the area to incorporate. None of these attempts were successful.

In January 1961, a stock company was formed in an effort to provide sanitary sewers for the Cedar Lake community. A consulting engineer was hired and a preliminary engineering report was prepared for the project. Although this project was found to be satisfactory by the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board, it failed to materialize.

It then became evident that there was a need for financial assistance from the Federal level, if Cedar Lake was ever to construct a sewage treatment system. In order to obtain such assistance, it is essential to have a legal entity (town or city) in order to apply for such assistance.

In view of this, Dr. Robert W. King, a local physician who was dedicated to the improvement of the lot of the people of his community,

undertook the responsibility of organizing a group of citizens to assist him in bringing about the incorporation of the area. All this was done at a considerable personal expense to Dr. King. However, incorporation did not happen without opposition. There was a concerted effort to oppose the incorporation move, and this effort was successful for several years. Finally, in 1965, the lower courts declared the Town legally incorporated. Although the ruling was under appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court, the Town was permitted to elect officials, provide services, and levy a tax rate for more than two years.

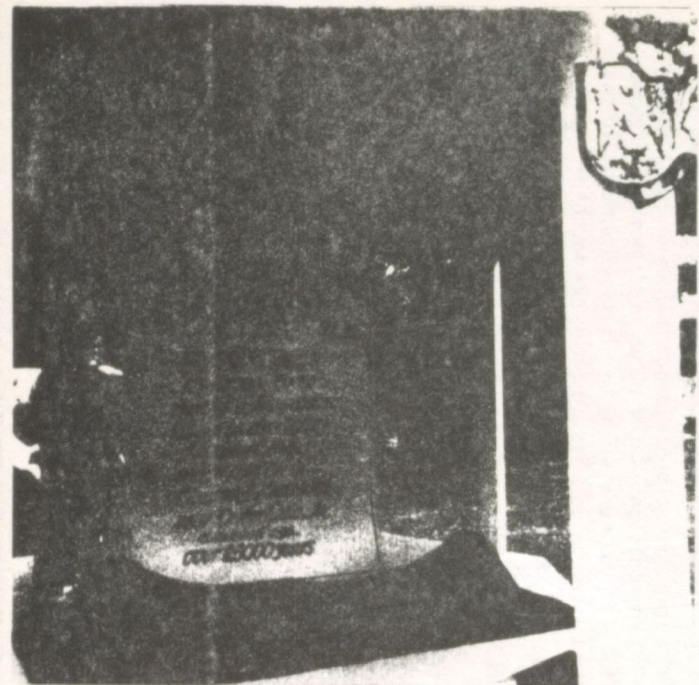
It was during this period that the Town Board took immediate steps to plan for the sewers and a sewage treatment plant. Federal assistance in excess of 1½ million dollars was given to the Town to begin construction of these facilities. A bond commitment was acquired at about 4% interest rate on June 13, 1967. Ironically, it was also on this day that, by a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, the Town was declared to be non-existent, and according to the court it never had existed. REASON: The court ruled because the law concerning incorporation had not been fulfilled; in that, unintentionally, some residents and property owners did not receive proper notification.

This was a great blow to the people of Cedar Lake and to the planned construction of a sewage system. The hopes of the people to restore economic health to the community were shattered. The Town Board decided to begin incorporation proceedings all over again rather than appeal the Supreme Court decision. Calls came in from many citizens who wanted to help. Many hours were spent by these volunteers in the preparation of mailing lists, and the addressing of letters to notify everyone of the hearing to be held regarding the incorporation of the Town. The hearing was held, and on October 30, 1967, the Lake County Commissioners passed an ordinance creating the Town of Cedar Lake. On December 19, 1967, an election was held in the Town to select seven trustees and a Clerk-Treasurer. Opposition to this incorporation still existed and the legality of the Town was under question for almost two years.

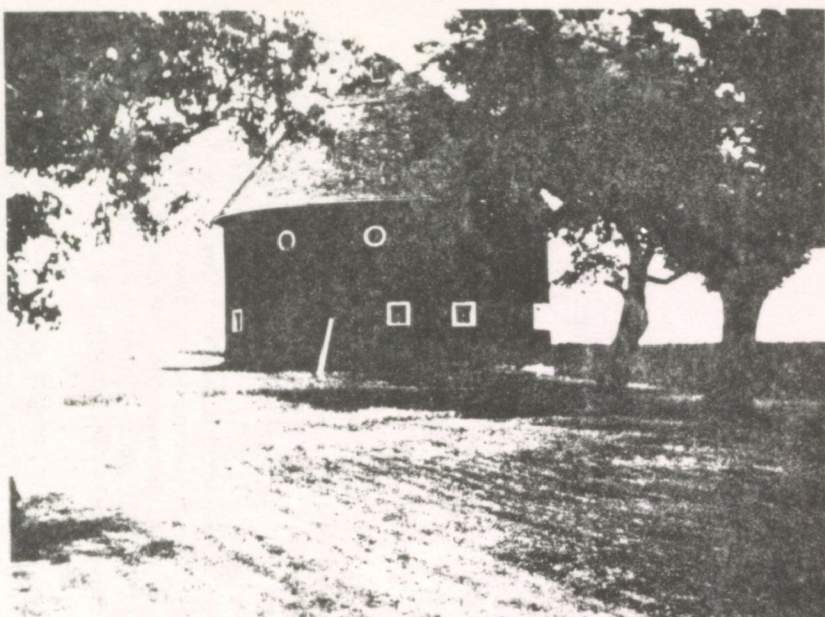
On September 29, 1969, the Indiana Supreme Court upheld the incorporation of the Town. Cedar Lake's incorporation presented a most unique situation in legal annals. Its incorporation has proved to be the most costly of any Town in Indiana and perhaps the nation.

GERALDINE H. KORTOKRAX  
1972





No. 18 Prehistoric Bone



No. 15 ROUND BARN



No. 14 Early One Room School



Route 41 and 133rd Ave. in 1908. Bixenman Home and tavern.



A TOUCH OF HISTORY  
A CAPSULE DESCRIPTION OF ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE CEDAR LAKE  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

We retrospect down memory lane to Thursday, July 16, 1977. An organizational meeting was held attended by twenty interested citizens to form a Cedar Lake Historical Association. It was recognized and stressed on that occasion that this was the dream and aspiration of Beatrice Horner, the Town Historian. Charles Thornburg was elected temporary chairman and Stella McClusky, temporary secretary. A nominating committee was appointed consisting of Dan Souhrada as Chairman and Wesley Norman, Louis Hollenbeck, Katherine Weller, and Stella McClusky. Named to a Constitution and By-Laws Committee were Thornburg as chairman with Kay Rascher, Barbara Dodge, Diane Brault and Al Bunge. It was stated the principal goal would be to provide the town with a museum in which artifacts and memorabilia would be displayed.

On September 9th, Association members were granted the privilege of meeting in the new town hall meeting room on the Town Complex. Upon arrival, it was discovered we had been preempted by a Plan Commission meeting. Members carried chairs from the Town Hall to the lobby of the old Lassen Hotel, so that it is a matter of record and history that the first official meeting was conducted in the building it was hoped would some day be converted into a Cedar Lake Museum. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted as presented by the committee. Election of the first officers resulted in Charles Thornburg, president; Charles Kouder, vice president; Louis Hollenbeck, 2nd vice president; Diane Brault, secretary; Mildred Schreiber, treasurer; and Beatrice Horner, Historian. Elected as Governors: Joan Buczek, Blanche Barker, Catherine Weller, Wesley Norman, Stella McClusky, Emil Gerold, and Wanda Tassic. Forty one citizens became charter members upon payment of dues. Al Bunge became the first Patron Member.

The Association became incorporated as a not for profit organization under the laws of the State of Indiana on September 22, 1977.

On May 10, 1978, the Cedar Lake Town Board granted the lease of the entire Lassen Hotel to the Association at \$1.00 a year for fifty years.

The Association participated in the 1978 Cedar Lake Fourth of July celebration parade and was awarded the Grand Marshall top Trophy for our float depicting an old fashioned wash day. Blanche Barker was awarded the title of Wash Woman of the Year by Association participants and spectators.

In 1980, the Lake of the Red Cedars Museum was awarded a listing on the Indiana Register of Historical Places, and on July 7, 1981 it was designated by the United States Department of the Interior to appear on the National Register of Historic Places. Our town's greatest achievements!

Our Association was the first of thirty organizations to pass a Resolution condemning the showing of obscene and pornographic movies in Cedar Lake. Our members were foremost in the citizen movement that succeeded in expelling and closed the Great Oaks Outdoor Theater.

However, in 1977 down to today when we will celebrate our tenth Anniversary, an intangible yet beautiful and constructive achievement in our existence as an Association are the wonderful people who have been and are a part of it. In working together for the betterment of Cedar Lake, true, positive and lasting friendships have been formed. It is recognized that the greatest thing in the world is love. True friendship is very closely akin. We thank and praise God and His Son.



THE TIMES

Friday, September 9, 1977

## Officers Installed

CEDAR LAKE — Charles Thornburg was elected president of the Cedar Lake Historical Society Thursday night.

The new officers include Charles L. Kouder, first vice president; Lewis Hollenbeck, second vice president; Diane Brault, secretary; and Beatrice Horner, historian. Peter Horner is custodian.

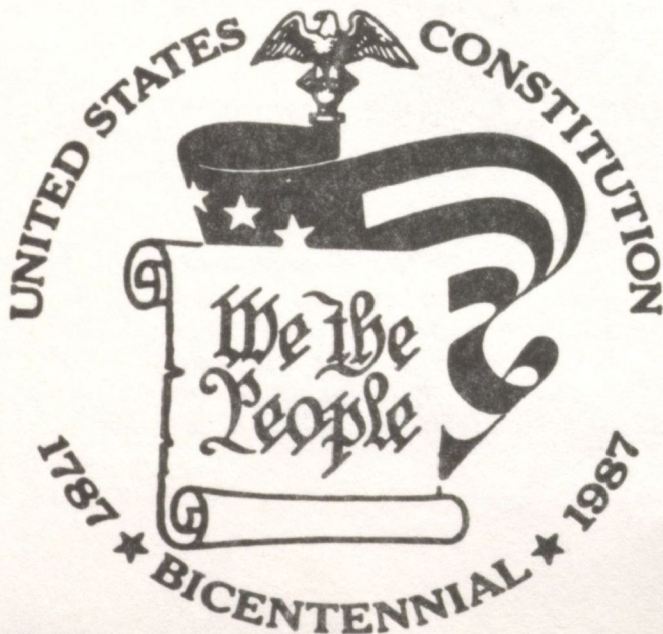
Members of the board of governors are Joan Buczek, Blanche Barker, Katherine Weller, Wesley Norman, Stella McCluskey, Emil Gerold, and Wanda Passic.

In other business, Thornburg said Indiana Senate Bill 259, providing insurance of the confidentiality of birth, death, and marriage records, would stop all geneology and historical research.

Thornburg said the bill was defeated in the last session of the legislature but a similar bill would eventually be presented. He said all persons interested in historical research should write to their legislators.

Bruce Woods, president of the Lake County Historical Society, and members of his group will be present at the Cedar Lake organization's next meeting at 7:30 p.m. Oct. 13 at the town hall.

Installation of officers will be held at that meeting.



## Flag Presented To History Group



Left to right: Clinton Reno, Sandi Reno, Commander, Joe Murdock, 1st Vice, Ziggy Czerniak and President Charles Thornburg.

Members of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary of Cedar Lake, Post 261, attended the regular meeting of the Cedar Lake Historical Society to present an American Flag to its members.

Among those attending on behalf of the American Legion

were: Commander, Joe Murdock, 1st Vice Commander, Ziggy Czerniak, and Clinton Reno. Attending for the American Legion Auxiliary was Americanism Chairman, Sandi Reno. Receiving the Flag for the Historical Society was President Charles Thornburg.

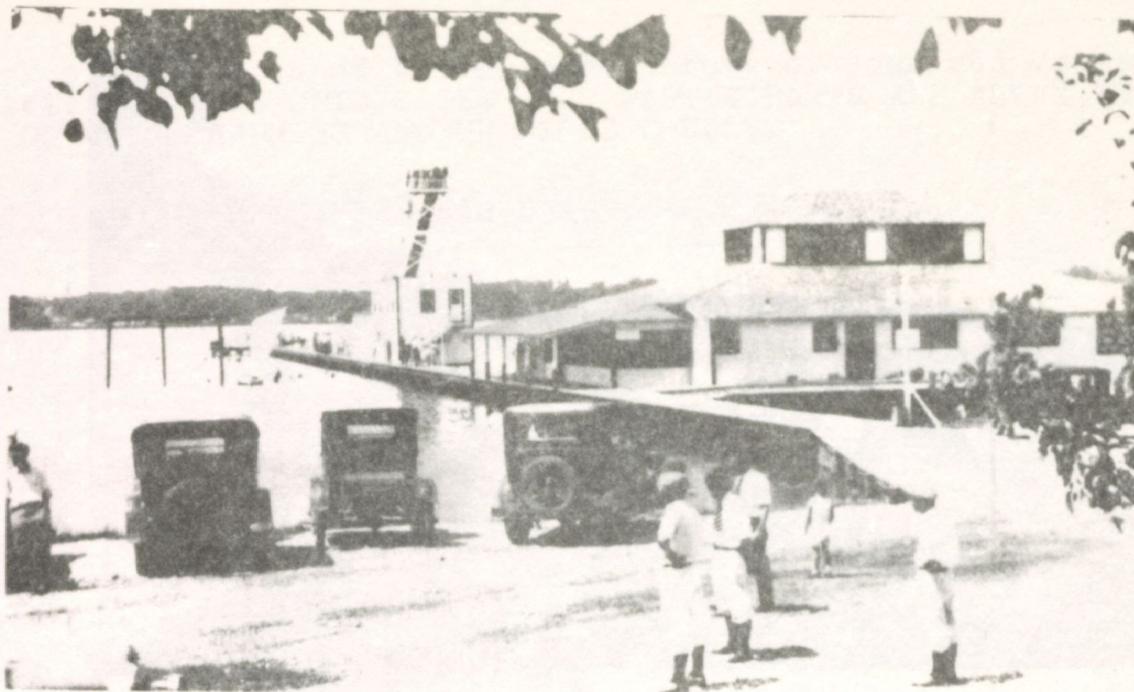
Wednesday, November 8, 1978 REGISTER



### Citation

The Cedar Lake Historical Society held its 1st Anniversary Dinner Dance at the Cedar Lake American Legion Post Home, Saturday, Oct. 28. A short meeting was held before the dinner-dance with the Junior Auxiliary from Unit 261 presenting the colors. Past President Charles Thornburg presented a Citation to American Legion Post 261 from the members of the Historical Society. Accepting the Citation were Post Adjutant, Adam Kretz and Sigmund Czerniak.





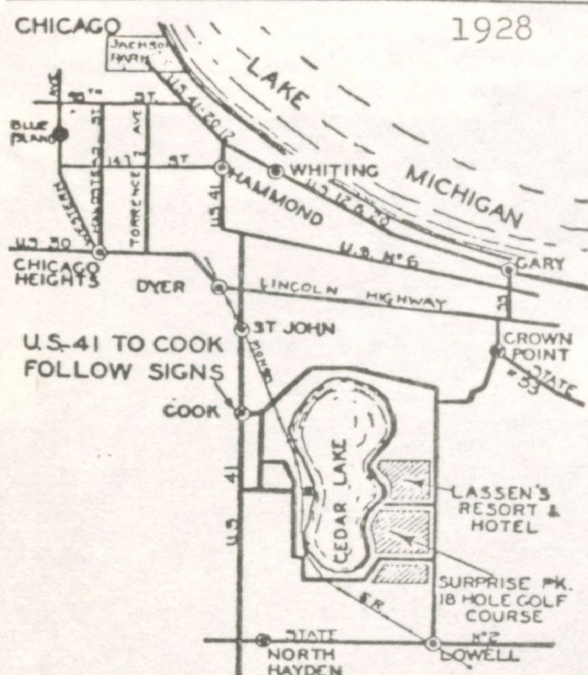
## SURPRISE PARK

CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA

Only 30 Miles From Chicago

WHY GO FARTHER?

SURPRISE PARK - Surprise Park  
Clubhouse, 1930  
Note Water Toboggan, S.E. Cedar  
Lake



Clean, Cool Hotels  
Excellent Foods  
Championship Golf  
Boating, Bathing  
Fishing



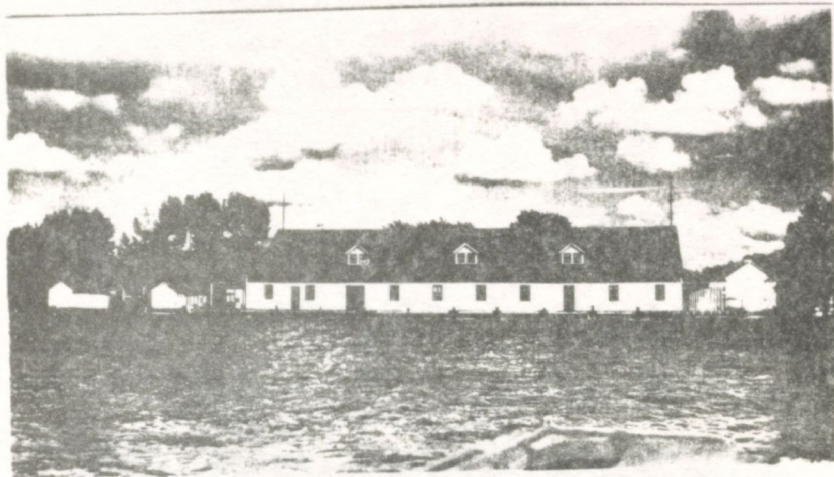
No. 15 CIRCULAR HOUSE AT  
13725 CALUMET IN  
BRUNSWICK



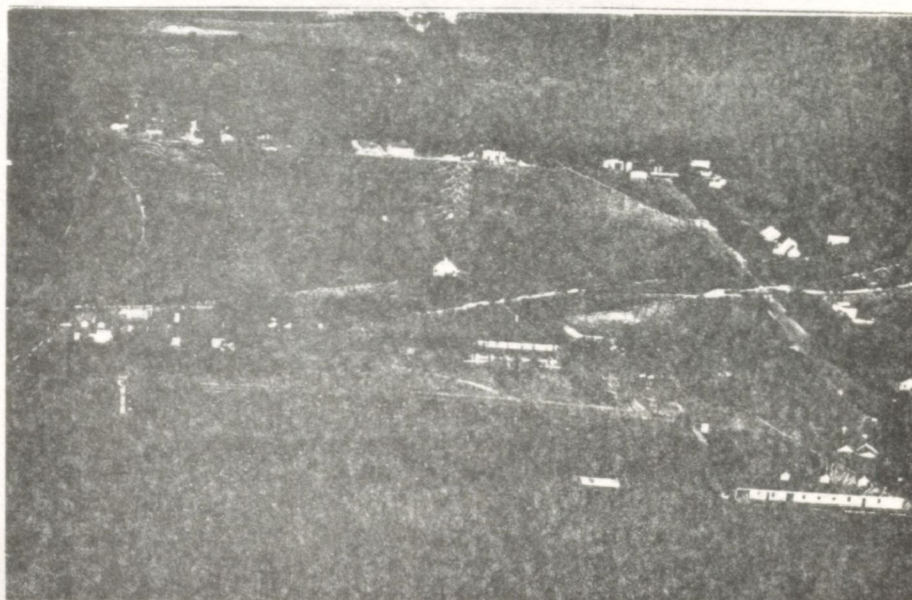


Above. One of the Dewey line of boats established by Lassen Brothers in 1901. Served Cedar Lake traffic from pier to pier.

Right. This was Indiana's largest over the water dancing pavilion owned by Christ and Harry Lassen. built in 1904. Picture taken September 16, 1940 Linsner's Photos.



Right. Aerial view of Lassen Brothers Dancing Pavilion. Site of present Cedar Lake Town Complex.



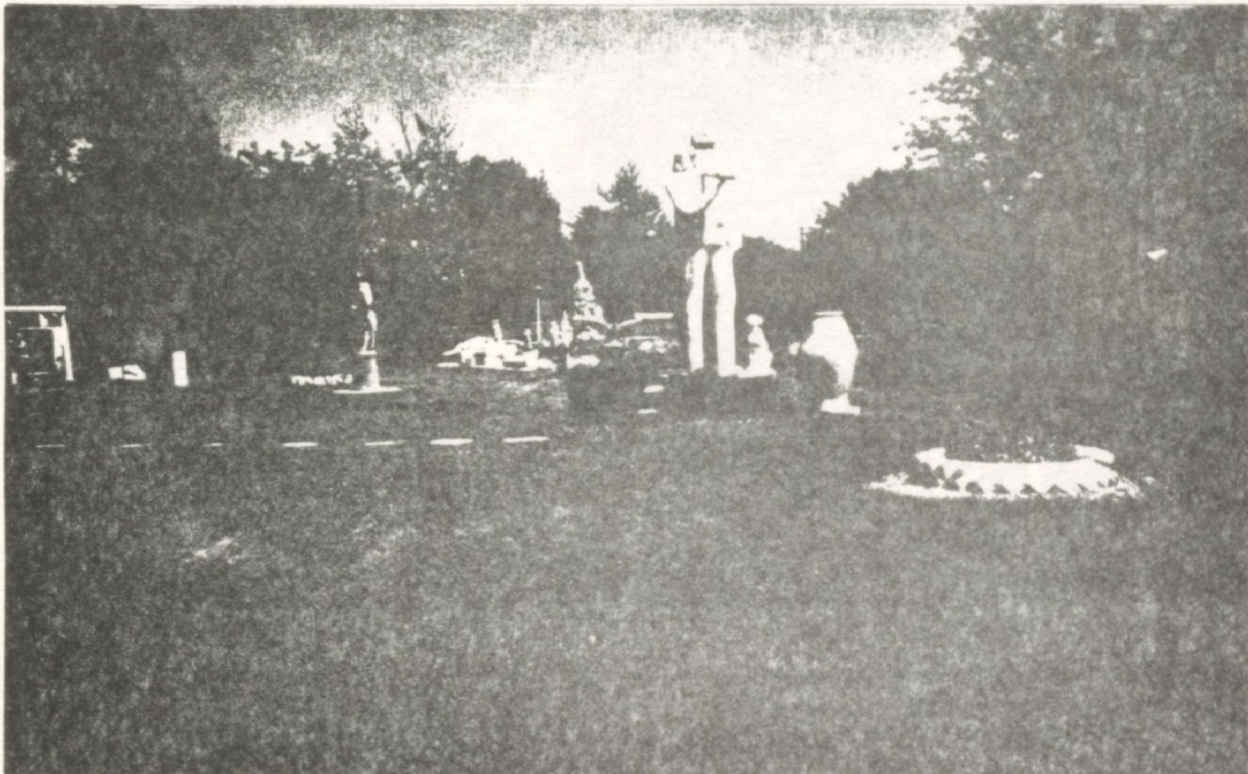


Pictures of a portion of the 22 acre estate of Joan and Caesar Andreotti. The HISTORIC SITES TOUR PARTICIPANTS ARE ALWAYS THE GUESTS OF THIS CHARMING AND GRACIOUS COUPLE.

ALFREDO, THE BIG BEAR

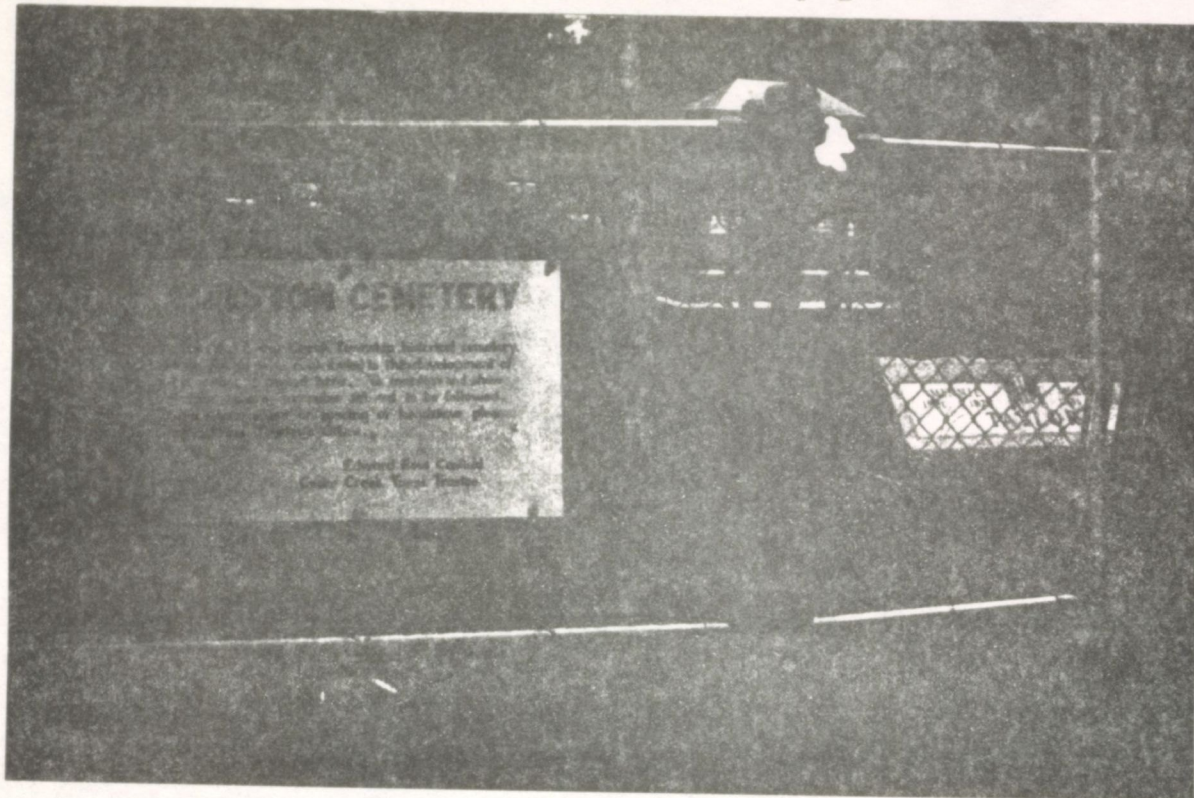


Overall view of the grounds and some of the statues. The giant in the foreground is called FARFOLLONE which means "big butterfly" in Italian. It was built by Caesar Andreotti in memory of his grandfather. Mr. Andreotti recalls him as being that tall.

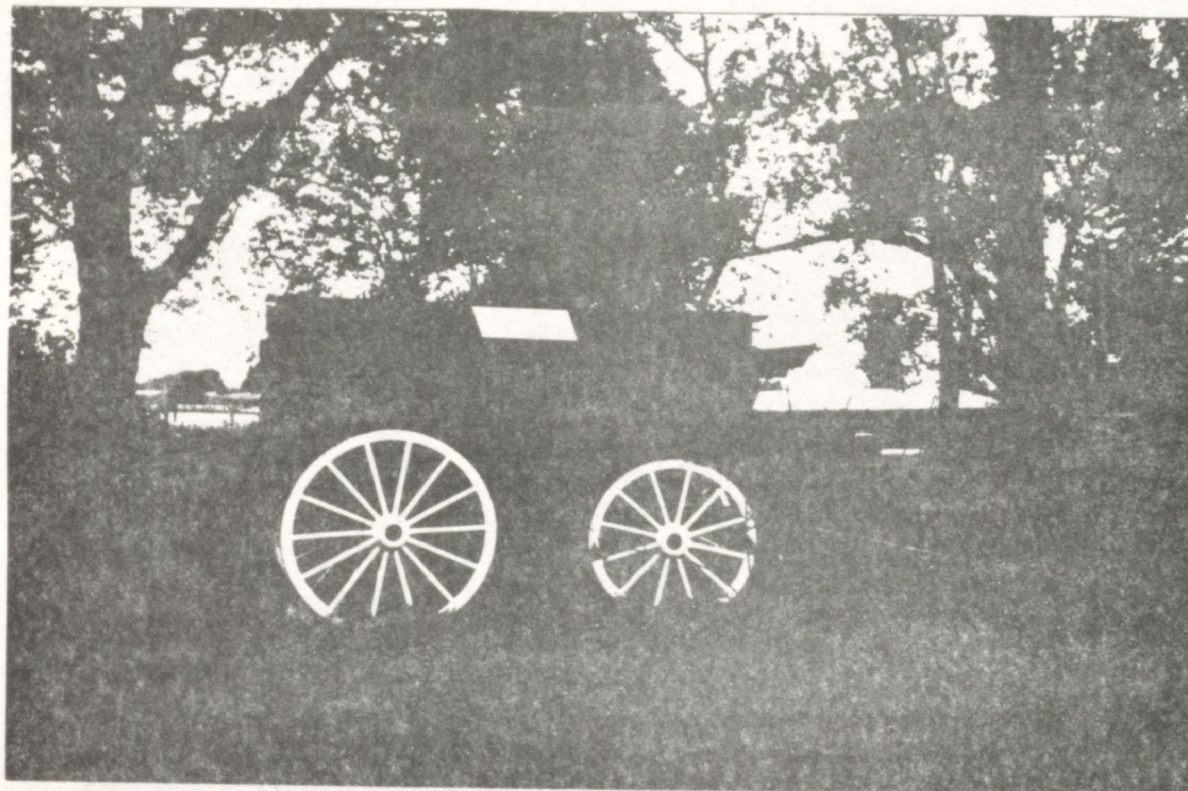




A CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP MEMORIAL CEMETERY. Many people who are mentioned in this brochure who contributed to the development of our area are buried here. See page 6. Town of Creston.



IN HISTORICAL TOWN OF KLAASVILLE where AM RASCHER was born-  
WAGON FOR HIRE ?





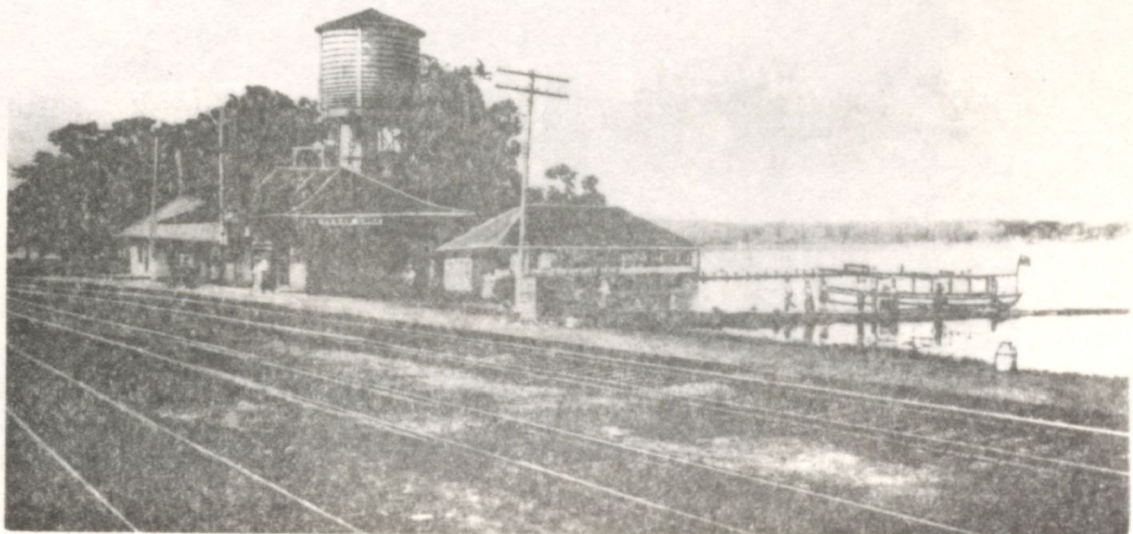
First School House in  
Lake County. Built in  
1838 on property of  
Hervey and Jane Ball



ARMOUR. In center,  
Scheele home!  
Boarding House  
and General  
Store. Built  
in 1888



Third Monon  
Depot built  
1898 replacing  
Armour and  
Paisley depots.

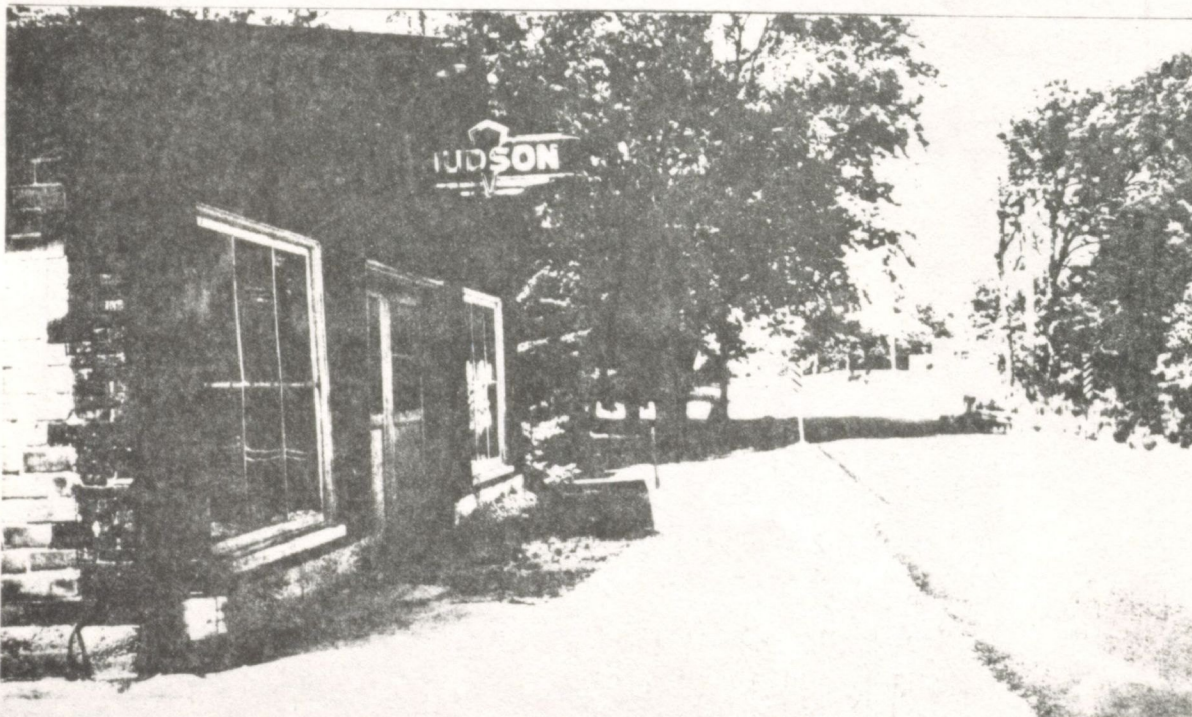




CLOSEUP OF STILL EXISTING ROUND RED BARN with white CIRCULAR HOUSE IN BACKGROUND. See number (15) Page 9



Drive south on Calumet Avenue in Brunswick and you will see the HUDSON sign quite prominent in blue and white.



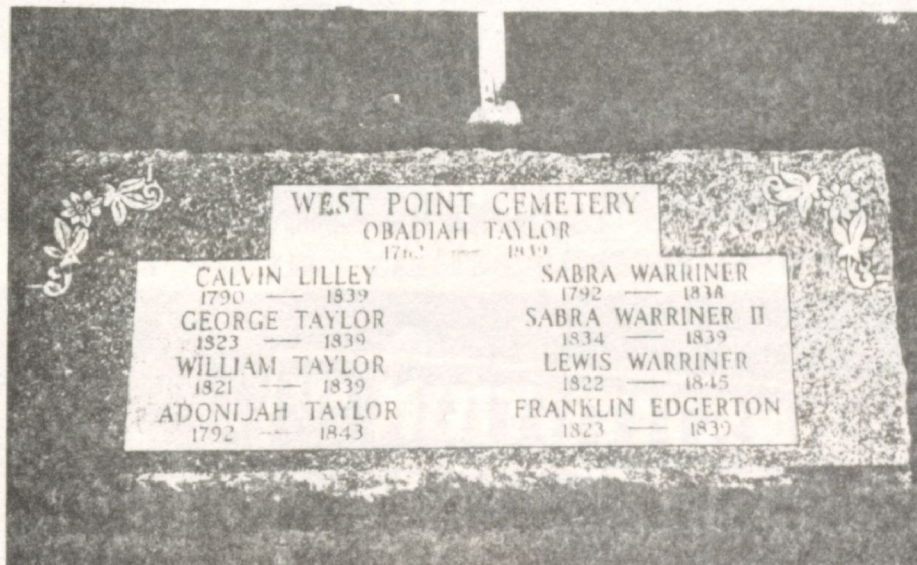
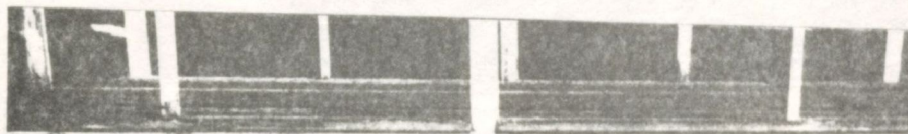


# REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE CEDAR LAKE AREA

Cedar Lake has the distinction of having two memorials dedicated to Revolutionary War soldiers.

Both men came to the area in the last years of their lives. Both had graves just a few miles apart on hillocks or mounds on the eastern edge of Cedar Lake near the shoreline swamps of earlier years. This authenticates and establishes Cedar Lake history for our 153 year old community when the first white settlers in Lake County arrived and settled in the Cedar Lake area of Lake County. See pages 22 and 27.

## ROCK MEMORIAL ON FAIRBANKS STREET



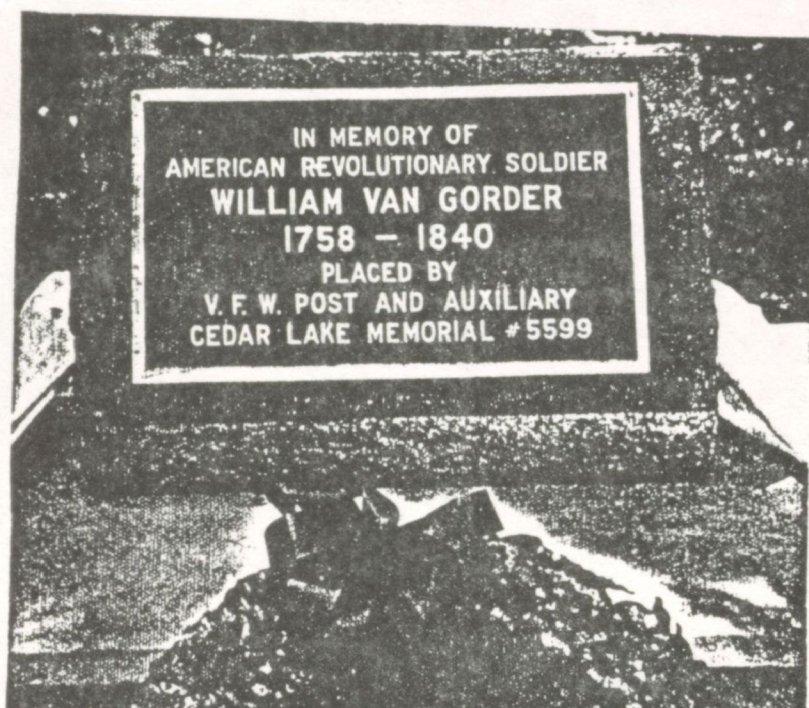


Obadiah Taylor came to the eastern Cedar Lake area with other family members in 1836. He died in 1839. He served the Continental Army and first enlisted at the age of 18. He was a Revolutionary soldier between 1780 through 1782. His father and five older brothers also served.

Obadiah, sometimes called Obed, was born in Springfield, Mass. in 1762 and died in the pioneer village of West Point on the eastern shores of Cedar Lake in 1839. He and his son-in-law, Dr. Calvin Lilley, Lake County's first doctor, were buried together in the old pioneer cemetery on a bluff fronting Cedar Lake. The original bluffs in this area have been removed. The Taylor descendants rededicated another site on Fairbanks Street.

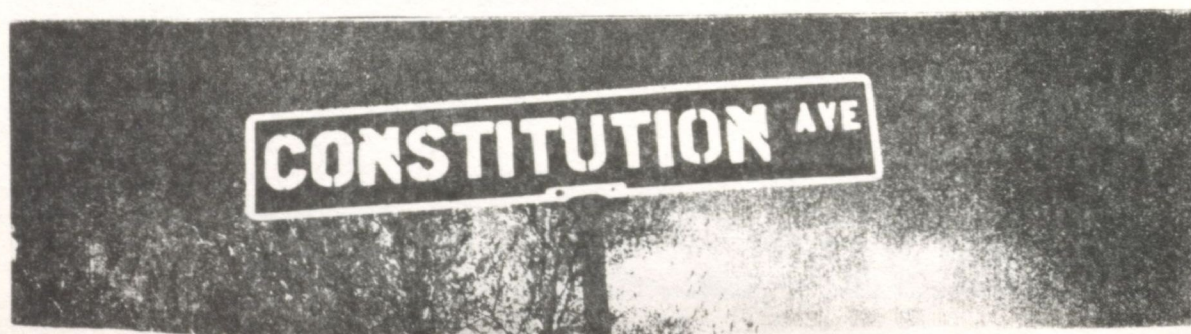
# MOUND CEMETERY

# MEYER MANOR



William Van Gordon was born at New Windsor, Orange County, New York in 1758. While a New Jersey resident, he enlisted first with the New Jersey troops in May, 1779. He is credited with 28 months and 25 days of service from 1779 to 1782.

He was given a pension March 8, 1833 while living at Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. In November, 1836 he moved to Lake County to live in a log cabin home with his grand daughter. He had his pension transferred from Pennsylvania to Lake County, Indiana in 1837. He died in 1840 and is memorialized at the Mound Cemetery in Meyer Manor.







THE OLD LASSEN HOTEL  
Now LAKE OF THE RED CEDARS MUSEUM

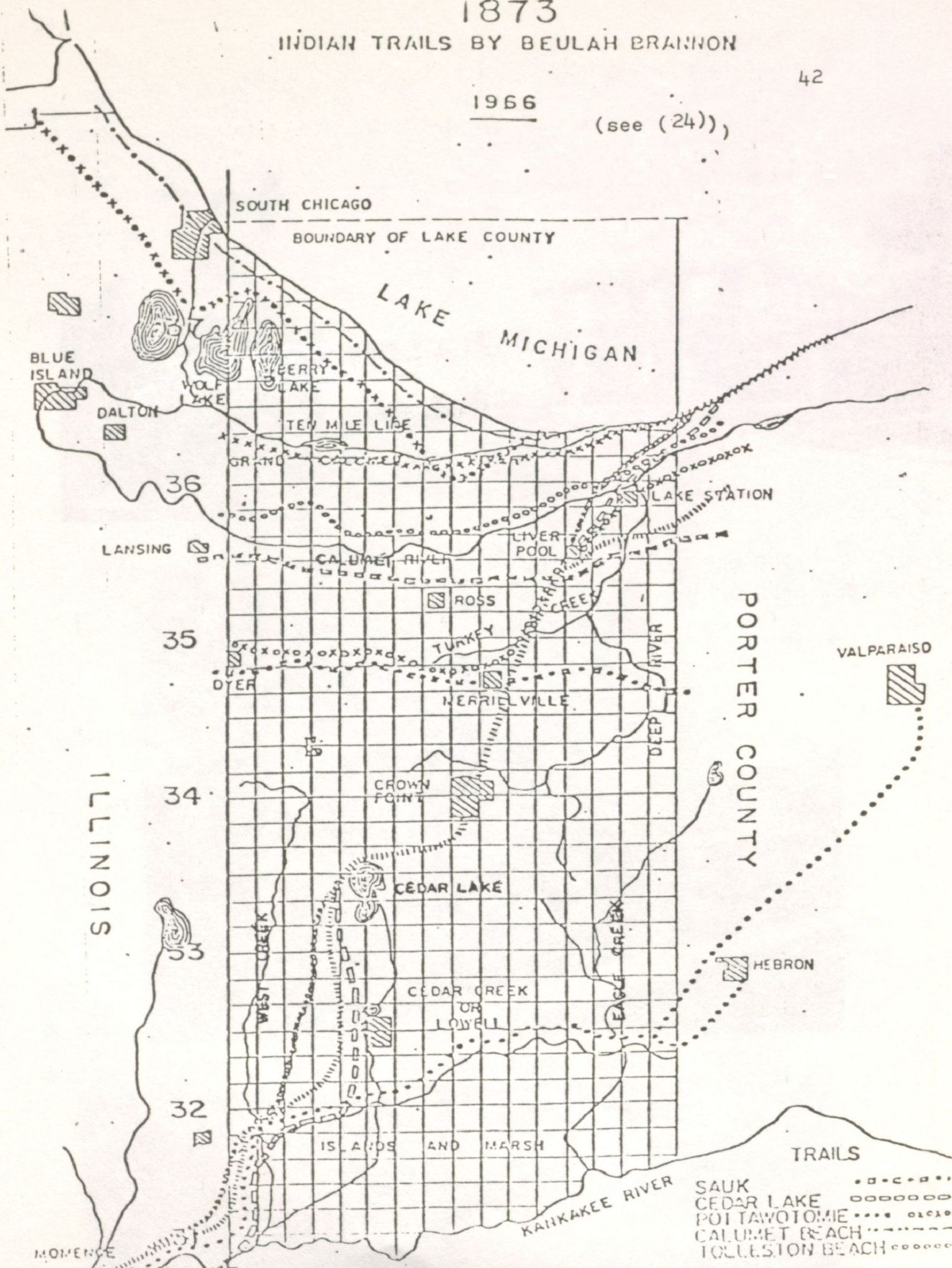
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
CHRIS LASSEN



LASSEN BROTHERS DANCING PAVILION ON THE LAKE



(see (24)),

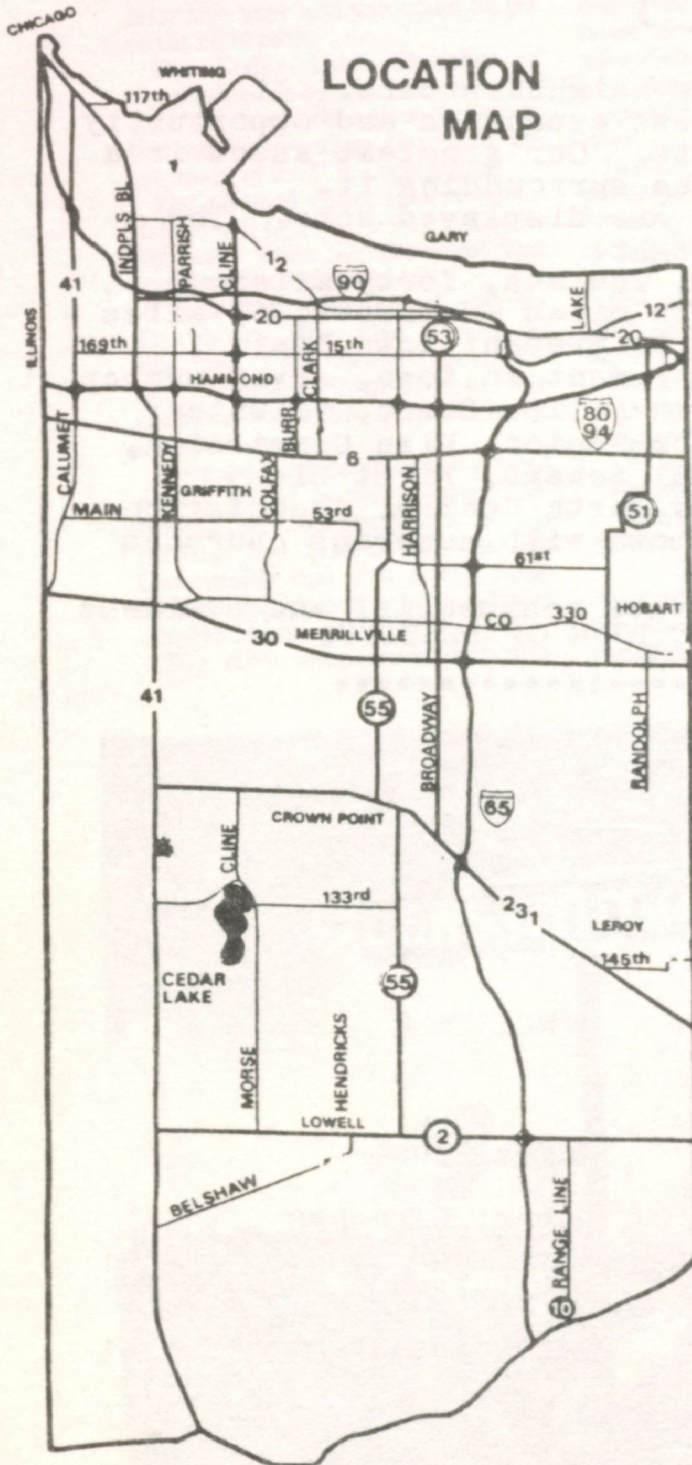




# CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA

43

**"WHERE HOOSIER HOSPITALITY STARTS"**



## TOWN BOARD TOWN OF CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA

Geraldine Kortokrax, President  
District 3

Thomas Dowling, Vice President  
District 5

Robert H. Carnahan  
District 1

Mary R. Loudermilk  
District 2

Frank King  
District 4

Cleta Walker  
District 6

Charles C. Thornburg  
District 7

### TOWN MANAGER

Thomas Dobertin  
219-374-7400

### CLERK-TREASURER

Lillian Falkiner  
219-374-7000

7808 CONSTITUTION AVE.  
Cedar Lake, Indiana 46303

WORKING TOGETHER MAKES THE DIFFERENCE





# Cedar Lake Chamber of Commerce



Cedar Lake is a friendly town where neighbors care. It is a progressive community ready for business expansion and opportunity. It is a town that welcomes new residents. Our greatest asset is a 781 acre lake with the Town of Cedar Lake surrounding it.

The true colors of Nature's beauty are displayed here. The air is fresh and pure; a gardener's delight.

Cedar Lake in Southern Lake County, Indiana, forty miles southwest of Chicago. Area, 8 1/2 square miles - streets, 65 miles - population, 9,100 - population adjacent to present town limits, 7,500 - Households in town, 2,891 - Government in town, seven member Town Board, Clerk-Treasurer, Metropolitan Police Board, Volunteer Fire Department, Economic Development Commission, Plan Commission, Park and Recreation Department, Municipal Sewage, First Class commissioned schools fully accredited by North Central Association including elementary schools. A moral town with numerous churches working together ecumenically.

We take pride in Cedar Lake and invite residential and business opportunity inquiries. CEDAR LAKE, THE TOWN OF DESTINY!

\*\*\*\*\*

## OFFICERS FOR 1987

Robert Brannon	PRESIDENT
Nicholas Petrov	VICE PRESIDENT
Florence Wahlberg	SECRETARY
Ricardo Perez	TREASURER

## Directors

Rev. Marilyn Gebert	James Kubal
Charles C. Thornburg	Robert Carnahan
Robert Miller	Gus Curran
Robert Parker	Betty Anderson
Rex Bennett	Jean Eberle
Ray Stinson	Guy Carlson, Ex Officio



# Cedar Lake joins Constitution bash

CEDAR LAKE — Ask someone for directions to Constitution Avenue and you'll likely get a puzzled look.

But ask for those same directions later this year and you could be put on the right path.

The Cedar Lake Chamber of Commerce has agreed to sponsor the town's salute to the national celebration commemorating the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

The planned commemorative activities will take place Sept. 17, some 200 years since the document was completed in Philadelphia.

Under the direction of Charles Thornburg, who also serves as chairman of the Hoosier Celebration '88 Steering Committee, the chamber will outline events to honor the document.

Because the bicentennial has been closely linked to the Hoosier Celebration '88, Thornburg said he has notified the Indiana Bicentennial Commission that this year's Summerfest celebration will specifically emphasize both projects.

The state commission has sug-

gested that bicentennial projects could include renaming a street to Constitution Avenue, involving school children in such things as an essay contest discussing the importance of the document, or making pocket-size copies of the constitution available to the public.

Specific plans will be formalized later.

In other action, directors endorsed participation in a radio show produced by WWJY of Crown Point and sponsored by the chamber of commerce.

The one-hour show will originate from Chicken City Restaurant one day each week.

It will present guest speakers and at the same time highlight activities and businesses in Cedar Lake.

The board also:

Appointed Robert Carnahan to fill a vacant position on the board of directors.

Set March 16 through 26 for a chamber membership drive. Dues are \$55 for businesses and \$30 for resident members.





# Cedar Lake official bicentennial community

By AMY JESTER  
Staff writer

CEDAR  
LAKE  
REGISTER

"By authority of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, I wish to inform you that Cedar Lake, Indiana, has been approved and is hereby recognized as a Designated Bicentennial Community."

Those are the opening remarks of Mark W. Cannon, staff director for the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution in a letter to Charles Thornburg, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee for

Cedar Lake.

The main purpose of the Bicentennial Commission is to plan and develop commemorative activities, to encourage private organizations and local governments to participate in bicentennial activities, and to coordinate these activities throughout the state of Indiana, and throughout the United States.

The Indiana commission was appointed by Governor Robert Orr last September. The commission is composed of 29 voting members and eight honorary members. The commission,

which is chaired by Justice Randall T. Shepard of the Indiana Supreme Court, will be in existence until January 1, 1989.

However, the General Assembly has been requested to extend the life of the commission until 1991, in order to keep in unity with the federal commission, which has done the same to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

The designation of official Bicentennial Communities is a federal commission program, which is supported by the Indiana Commission.

An official Bicentennial Com-

munity is described as having established a Bicentennial Committee representative of the community. This committee has then developed and approved plans for a commemorative program that will educate its residents about the meaning and importance of the constitution.

Finally, the community has to be approved by the Indiana Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and receive official designation from the federal commission.

Cedar Lake's bicentennial project was renaming a street in its community. Town trustees voted

to rename the street that enters the town complex Constitution Avenue. Thornburg proposed the change, and talked to the residents, who all approved of changing the street's name.

Other local communities participating as Bicentennial Communities include East Chicago, Hammond and Lowell.

Thornburg and Tom Dabertin, Cedar Lake town manager, recently accepted an award from the Indiana Commission at the state house, honoring Cedar Lake and all the other Indiana Bicentennial Communities.

Following the awards

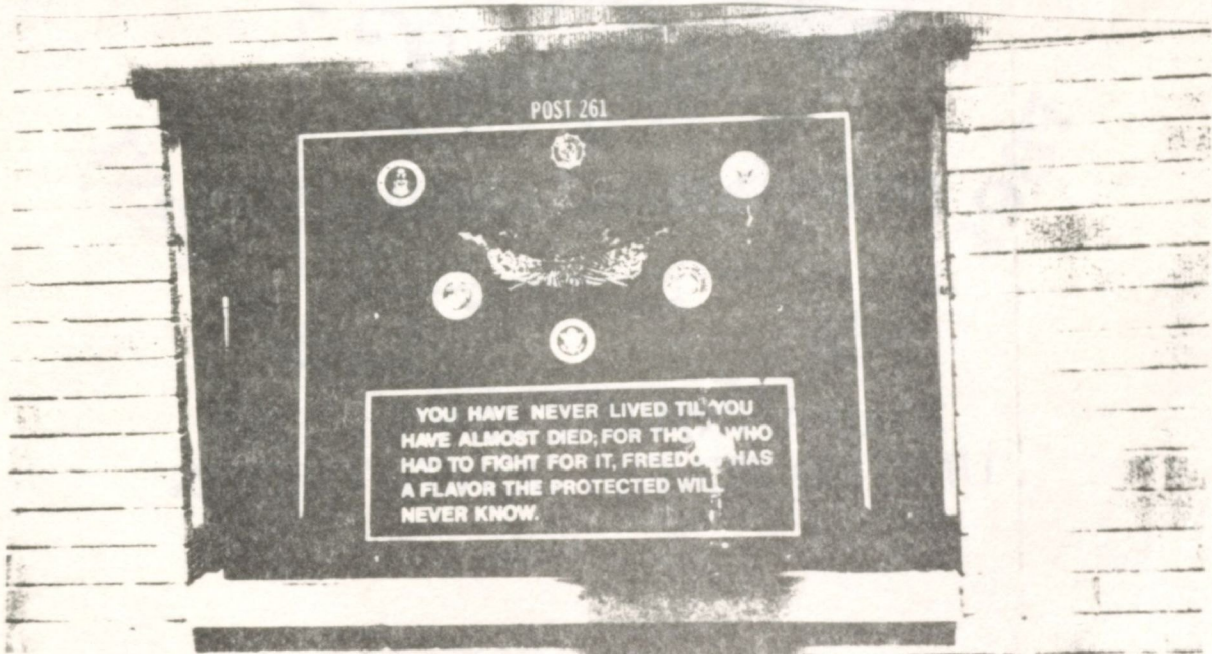
ceremony, the commission unveiled Indiana's copy of an original oil painting created by Alton S. Toby. Indiana received number 19 of special signed and numbered copies of the painting, with the first copy going to Delaware — the first state to ratify the Constitution. The copy number each state received was dependent upon its order of ratification or statehood.

The United States Constitution will be 200 years old Sept. 17, 1987, and "We are committed to making the Bicentennial a meaningful and rewarding experience for all Americans," Cannon said.





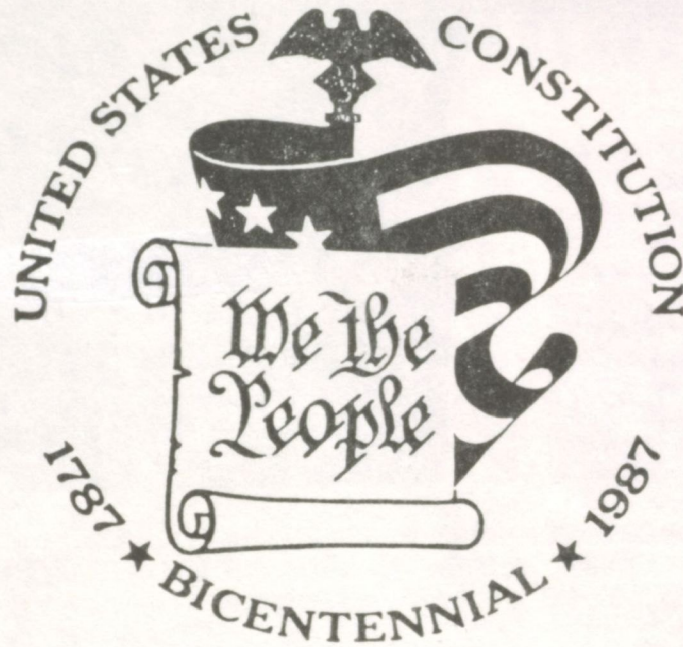
PROBABLY OLDEST TOMBSTONE IN LAKE COUNTY \_ AT MOUND CEMETERY IN MEYER MANOR. "ANNA, WIFE OF HENRY SASSE DIED JUNE 10, 1840 Aged 33 years



AT AMERICAN LEGION POST 261 GROUNDS - YOU HAVE NEVER LIVED UNTIL YOU HAVE ALMOST DIED; FOR THOSE WHO HAD TO FIGHT FOR IT, FREEDOM HAS A FLAVOR THE PROTECTED WILL NEVER KNOW.



# COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION



*Cedar Lake, Indiana*

*is hereby designated as a*

**BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY**

*honoring the*

**200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

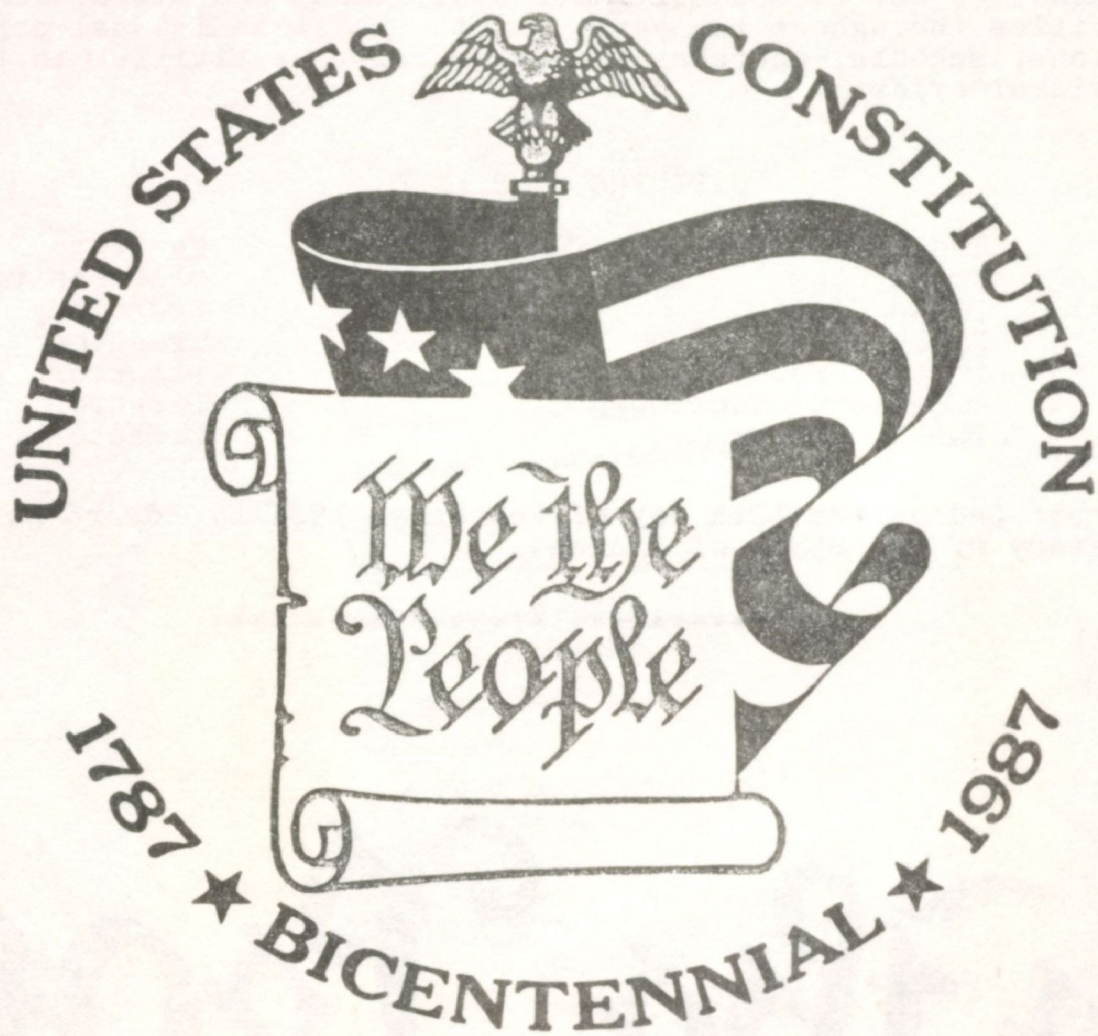
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Warren E. Burger*

Chief Justice Of The United States  
1969-1986

CHAIRMAN







## CEDAR LAKE SUMMERFEST, INCORPORATED

The purposes for which this organization was formed is to pledge every member of Cedar Lake Summerfest to the pursuit of excellence in all forms and to take a leadership role in promoting CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA in behalf of all our citizens and children. To conduct and promote an annual Summerfest celebration each year in CEDAR LAKE during the 4th of July Independence Day celebration: a secondary purpose is to promote CEDAR LAKE and to bring in visitors who will become aware of our assets and attractions thus inducing business and residency that CEDAR LAKE may become the Town of Destiny it was meant to be; to sponsor other exhibitions and attractions and activities throughout the year, and to assist individual organizations, schools, churches and governmental activities in their individual efforts.

## OFFICERS

Thomas Dabertin, as Town Manager  
 Frank King  
 Diane Jostes  
 Nicholas G., Petrov  
 Robert Brannon  
 Charles C. Thornburg  
 Don E. Walker

Chairman  
 Vice Chairman  
 Secretary  
 Treasurer  
 Director  
 Director  
 Director

Incorporated on the 12th day of February, 1986 by Edward J. Simcox,  
 Secretary of the State of Indiana.

\*\*\*\*\*

# We the People



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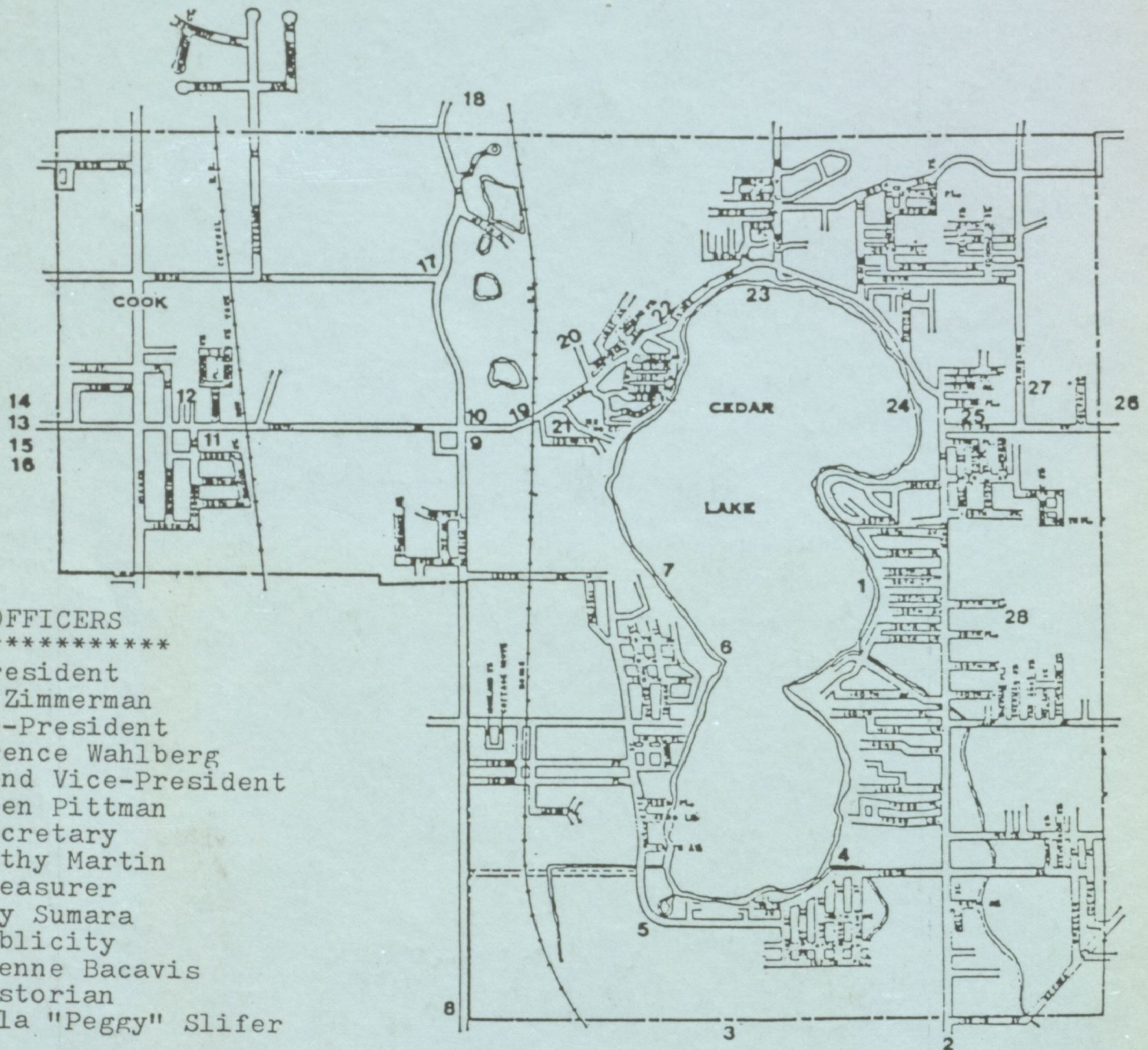
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# 1987

## Map of CEDAR LAKE AREA

CEDAR LAKE HISTORIC SITES TOUR — HISTORY ON WHEELS —  
SPONSORED BY CEDAR LAKE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



### OFFICERS

\*\*\*\*\*

President  
Ann Zimmerman  
Vice-President  
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Doreen Pittman  
Secretary  
Dorothy Martin  
Treasurer  
Emily Sumara  
Publicity  
Adrienne Bacavis  
Historian  
Joella "Peggy" Slifer

Board of Governors

\*\*\*\*\*

Blanche Barker - 3 yrs.  
Sam Castrogiovanni - 3 yrs.  
Richard Grzych - 3 yrs.  
Wm. Martin - 3 yrs.  
Lillian Thornburg - 2 yrs.  
Dorothy Tortorici - 2 yrs.  
Harold Zimmerman - 3 yrs.

## CEDAR LAKE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PLEASE VISIT THE LAKE OF THE  
RED CEDARS MUSEUM